

MUHAMMAD TANVEER JHANDIR



BAHAWALPUR

The Land of Golden Sand, Forts and Palaces



Jhandir, Muhammad Tanveer

Bahawalpur: The land of Golden Sand,
forts and palaces/ Muhammad Tanveer Jhandir.-

252pp.

. History - Bahawalpur

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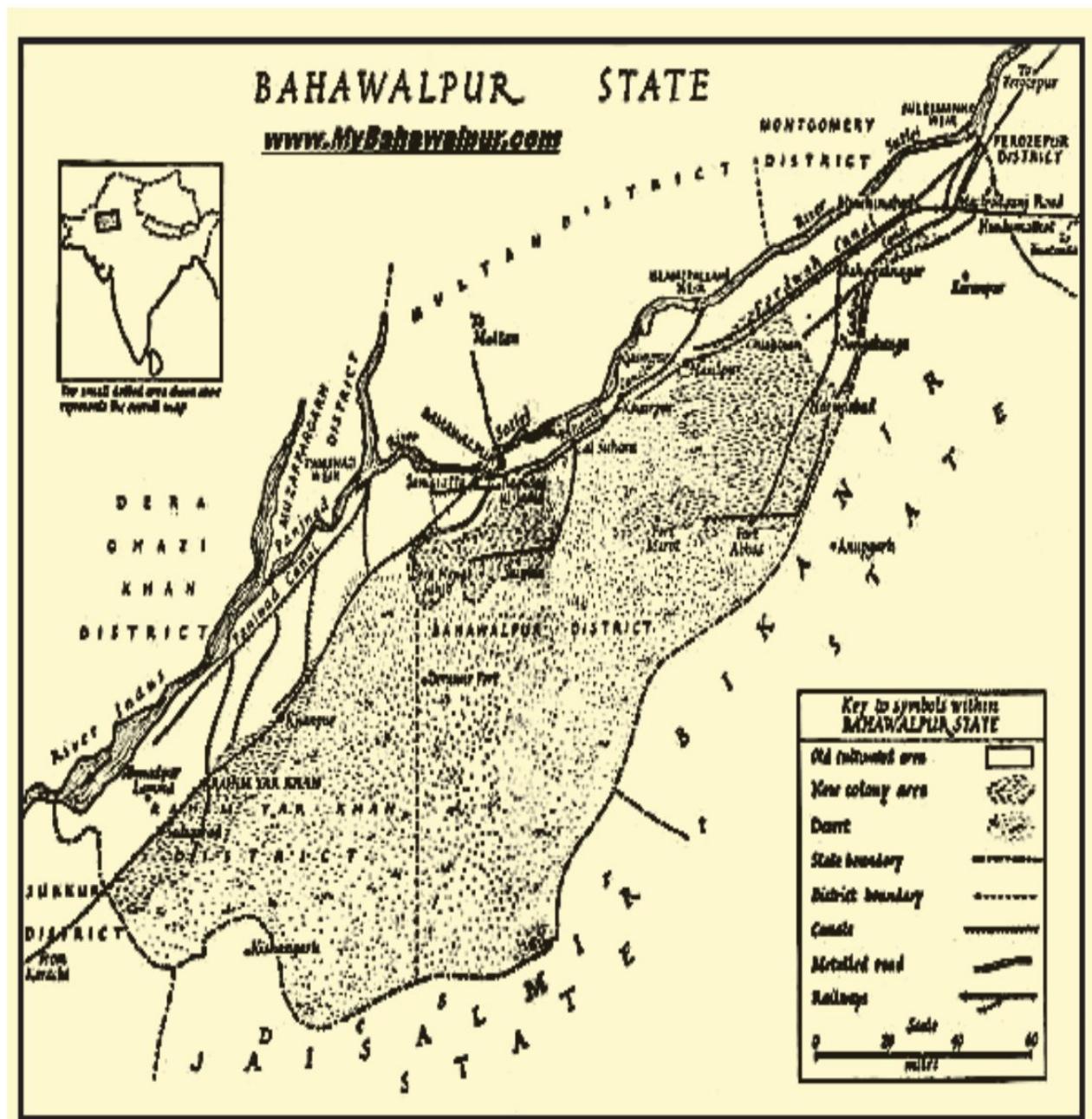
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Chapter 1

GLORIOUS PAST

MAP OF BAHAWALPUR STATE



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The basin of the River Indus in Pakistan was the first cradle of civilization in the sub-continent. This great civilization emerged over three-thousand years B.C. and spread over the fertile plains of Punjab to the lower course of Sind as far as the sea. The sands of Cholistan are what separate the lush plains of Punjab from the harsh Desert of Thar. This arid region forms part of the Great Indian Desert also called "Marusthali" known as 'Region of Death' stemming from Sanskrit.

THE LOST RIVER:

The Desert is a harsh representation of nature, wherein Mother Nature has forced the inhabitants of this unique terrain, to adapt for survival in manners unseen in other habitats. Livelihood is the essence of survival in any region, yet Cholistan has a rich heritage of Culture and Civilization, even without the basic necessity of water. This culture is attributable to the fact that Cholistan was not always a desert. Between 4000 and 1000 B.C., when rivers flowed through it, the area was fertile and populated as the various remains of its settlements show. Floods and uncontrollable alterations of the courses of the Hakra River turned the green belt into a desert. The Hakra was the main lifeline of this region now this legendary River is known as the "Lost River of the Indian Desert" by geologists. The proto-history of the region has been studied by numerous archaeologists and historians. Their findings have resulted into a chronological apportionment of the era before formal history on the basis of ceramic assemblage found near the dried bed of the Hakra.

HAKRA PHASE:

The Hakra Ware phase of culture (3500-3100 BC) is similar to the early Harappan phase of the Indus Valley Civilization, which chronologically predates the Kot Dijian period (3100-2500 BC).

The ceramic collections reveals hand-made and wheel-made pottery comprising large and small vessels with a coating of mud applied to the external surface, thick and thin pottery with multiple incised lines and black slip applied over the entire external surface of globular vases.

The Hakra Wares phase next advanced to the early Harappan period of cultural development (3100-2500 BC). This cultural phase of Cholistan is parallel to the Kot Dijian Cultural phase that has been discovered from the Kot Dijian sites of Indus valley in Pakistan. The tradition of building citadels and fortification walls also originated in the architecture of Indus valley civilizations in this cultural phase of life.

HARRAPAN PHASE:

The Mature Harappan Phase generally falls within the 2600-2000 B.C. time-brackets with the possibility of its continuation for another century or so until at least 1900 B.C. in the Central Indus Valley. The outstanding metropolitan centre of the Indus Civilization was Ganweriwala, located about 27 Kilometers Southwest of Derawar on the edge of the Hakra flood plain.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION:

The Late Harappan Phase (C. 2000 / 1900 BC - 1500 BC) following the Mature Harappan in the upper Indus Valley, attributed to the controversial "decline" has not yet been defined properly. The cause for the decline is often attributed to the change in course of the Hakra River as well as repeated floods in the Indus valley.

The end of the original Indus Civilization coincides with the arrival of Aryans in the region who invaded Indus Valley around 1600 B.C. The Aryans subsequently moved onward into the valley of the Ganges and the Jumna. The area remained plunged into darkness for almost a thousand years and fame did not become the destiny of the civilization of this era.

THE PERSIAN ERA:

The Persians held this area from 515-509 B.C. and failed to leave any permanent mark on the civilization here. The Persian King Darius sent Sky lax to follow the course of the River Indus. Alexander the Great invaded Sindh in the fourth century B.C. He then reached Uch during his advance and captivated by its surroundings ordered his army to halt. Alexander spends a fortnight here and renamed it Alexandra Uccha. He did not establish any form of Government in the region; however he did leave some military and naval bases in the Indus Valley.

BUDHIST ERA:

Nearly a century before the Christian era, the Sakas or Scythians (Buddhists) invaded the Indus Valley. Their greatest king was Ashoka of the Kushan dynasty. The monasteries at Sui Vihar and Pattan Minara in the Bahawalpur State were constructed during this era.

By about 493 A.D authenticated history begins, for in that year Raja Divaij of the Rai Dynasty commenced his reign. His dominion included Kashmir, Kandhar, Makran, Debal and Surat. The Rai dynasty ruled for 137 years during which they built six forts, three of which were in Cholistan.

ISLAMIC ERA:

During the Khalafat of Hazrat Umar, the Arabs invaded the port of Debal. The area remained under the Arabs for some time. The invasion of Sindh by Muhammad bin Qasim in 712 A.D was a direct outcome of Raja Dahir's refusal to repatriate the Arabs that had been plundered by Dahir's subjects. This invasion of Sindh resulted in the capture of the area up to Multan. He faced a lot of resistance in the Cholistan region, the proof lies here in many graves known as Sahabi's.

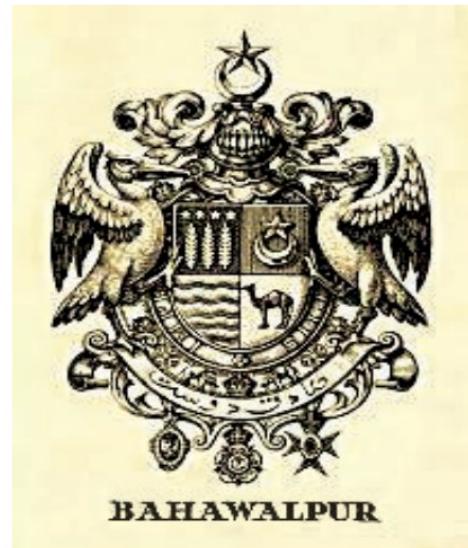
After passing through many harsh phases, the area was captured by Ab-

basids who came from Sukhar and Shikarpur.

ABBASIDS ERA

The rulers of Bahawalpur were Abbasids Who came from Shikarpur and Sukhar and captured the area that would soon become Bahawalpur State. They took the title of Amir until 1740, when the title changed to Nawab Amir. Although the title was abolished in 1955 by the Government of Pakistan, the current head of House of Bahawalpur Nawab Salahuдин Abbasi is referred to as the 'Amir of Bahawalpur'. From 1942, the Nawabs were assisted by Prime Ministers.

The Royal House of Bahawalpur is said to be of Arabic origin and claim descent from Abbasids, progenitor of the Abbasid Caliphs of Baghdad and Cairo. Sultan Ahmad II, son of Shah Muzammil of Egypt left his country and arrived in Sindh with a large number of followers of Arabs in 1370 A.D. He married with the daughter of Raja Rai Dhorang Sahta, receiving a third of the country as a dowry. Amir Fathu'llah Khan Abbasi, is the recognized ancestor of the dynasty. He conquered the Bhangar territory from Raja Dallu of Alor and Bahmanabad, renaming it Qadir Billa. Amir Muhammad Chani Khan Abbasi entered the Imperial Service and gained appointment as a Panchhazari in 1583 A.D. At his death, the leadership of the tribe was contested between two branches of the family, the Daudputras and the Kalhoras. Amir Bahadar Khan Abbasi abandoned Tarai and settled near Bhakkar, founding the town of Shikarpur in 1690 A.D. Daud Khan, the first of his family to rule Bahawalpur, originated from Sindh where he had opposed the Afghan Governor of that province and was forced to flee. The Nawab entered into Treaty relations with the HEIC on 22 February 1833. The state acceded to the Dominion of Pakistan on 7 October 1947 and was merged into the province



of West Pakistan on 14 October, 1955.

Bahawalpur was formerly the capital of the state and now is the District and Regional Headquarter of Bahawalpur Division. It is an important marketing center for the surrounding areas and is located on the cross roads between Peshawar, Lahore, Quetta and Karachi.

The shield on the State Arms of Bahawalpur contains four quarters:



The first quarter has four stars for the four companions of the Prophet Muhammad with three ears of wheat underneath for the local flora & agriculture, the mainstay. The second quarter has a crescent & star, the Islamic symbols. The third quarter has five wavy lines symbolizing the five rivers of Punjab. The fourth quarter has a camel, the local fauna (animal) denoting the desert terrain.

The pelican was recognized as the state bird of Bahawalpur State as it denotes its relationship between the ruler and the ruled. The shield on the state arms of Bahawalpur is supported by Pelicans standing for self-sacrifice. While the scroll has the motto "SADIQ DOST" inscribed in Arabic language meaning 'True Friend'.

The Abbasi-Daudpotas, the Sindhi tribe from whom the ruling family of Bahawalpur belong, claim descent from the Abbasid Caliphs. The tribe came from Sindh to Bahawalpur and assumed independence during the decline of the Durrani Empire. The mint at Bahawalpur was opened in 1802 by Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan II with the permission of Shah Mahmud of Kabul. Upon the rise of Ranjit Singh, the Nawab, Muhammad Bahawal Khan III, made several unsuccessful appeals to the British for protection. However as part of the 1809 Treaty of Lahore, Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej. The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured independence of the Nawab within his own territories, and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. The political relations of Bahawalpur with the paramount power, as at present existing, are regulated by a treaty made in October, 1838, when arrangements were in progress for the restoration of Shah Shuja to the Kabul throne.

During the first Afghan War, the Nawab assisted the British with supplies and allowing passage and in 1847-1848 he co-operated actively with Sir Herbert Edwards in the expedition against Multan. For these services he was rewarded by grant of the Districts of Sabzalkot and Bhong, together with a life-pension of one lakh. On his death a dispute arose regarding succession, he was succeeded by his third son, whom he had nominated in place of his eldest son. The new ruler was, however, deposed by his elder brother, and obtained asylum in British territory, with a pension from the Bahawalpur revenues; he broke his promise to abandon his claims, and was confined in the Lahore Fort, where he died in 1862. In 1863



and 1866 insurrections broke out against the Nawab who successfully crushed the rebellions; but in March, 1866, the Nawab died suddenly, not without suspicion of having been poisoned, and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan IV, at the age of four. After several endeavors to arrange for the administration of the country without active interference on part of the Government, it was found necessary, on account of disorganization and disaffection, to place principality in British hands. In 1879, the Nawab was invested with full powers, with the advice and assistance of a council of six members. During the Afghan campaigns (1878-80) the Nawab placed entire resources of his State at the disposal of the British Indian Government, and a contingent of his troops was employed in keeping open communications, and in guarding the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier. On his death in 1899 he was succeeded by Muhammad Bahawal Khan V, who attained his majority in 1900, and was invested with full powers in 1903. The Nawab of Bahawalpur was entitled to a salute of 17 guns.



Nawab of Bahawalpur's Contributions to newly Born Pakistan

After partition Nawab proved to be very helpful and generous to the government of Pakistan. He gave seventy million rupees to the government and salaries of all the government departments for one month were also drawn from the treasury of Bahawalpur State. He gifted his private property to the University of the Punjab, King Edward Medical College and the Mosque of Aitcheson College, Lahore.



Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan V

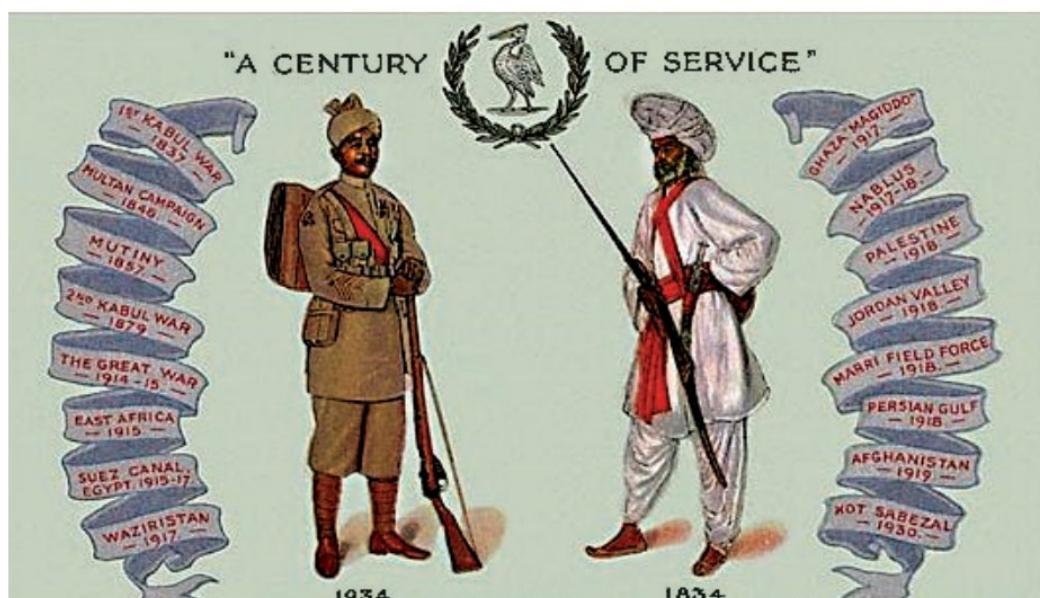
At the time of partition all princely states of the subcontinent were given a choice to join either Pakistan or India. For convincing Nawab to join India, Pundit Nehru went to him while he was in London and offered various incentives in this regard but he did not accept them. On 5th October 1947, he signed an agreement with the Government of Pakistan according to which Bahawalpur State joined Pakistan. Thus the State of Bahawalpur was the first state that joined Pakistan. The main factor was of course the Islamic sentiments of the Muslims who were in majority in the Bahawalpur State. Moreover, Nawab and Quaid-e-Azam were close friends and they had great respect for each other even before creation of Pakistan. The Ameer of Bahawalpur Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Fund was instituted in 1947 for providing a central organization for relief of the refugees. The Quaid acknowledged the valuable contribution of the Bahawalpur State for the rehabilitation of the refugees.

In 1955 an accord was signed between Nawab Sadiq Muhammad and General Ghulam Muhammad according to which Bahawalpur State became part of the province of West Pakistan and Ex-Nawab began to receive yearly stipend of 32 lakh rupees.



نواب بہاول پور کی ڈاتی رولر رائس کار میں سوار قائد اعظم حلف اٹھانے تشریف لے جا رہے ہیں
ان کے ساتھ دوسرے ہند لارڈ ماؤنٹ بیٹن سوار ہیں اور گاڑی کو ڈرائیور عبد الرحمن چلا رہا ہے۔

In May 1966 Nawab Sadiq died in London; his dead body was brought to Bahawalpur and was buried in his ancestral graveyard of Derawar Fort.



The First Bahawalpur Infantry



Rolls Royce once used for transportation of city's wastage in Pakistan by Nawab of Bahawalpur

ایک بار نواب آف بہاولپور لندن میں عام شہریوں کی طرح مارکیٹ گئے۔ روپر اس کے شوروم پر کھڑی روپر اس گاڑی پسند آگئی، اندر گئے اور سیلز میں سے قیمت معلوم کی تو سیلز میں نے انہیں ایک عام ایشیائی شہری سمجھ کر انکی خاصی بے عزتی کی۔ نواب صاحب واپس ہوٹل آئے اور اگلے روز پورے شاہی ٹھاٹھ کے ساتھ ملاز میں کی ایک پوری فوج لے کر اس شوروم پر گئے اور وہاں موجود چھ کی چھ روپر اس گاڑیاں خرید لیں اور ملاز میں کو کہا کہ ان گاڑیوں کو فرما بہاولپور پہنچا کر میونسپلی کے حوالے کر واران سے شہر کا کچھ اضاف کرنے اور کچھ اٹھانے کا کام لیا جائے۔ اور ایسا ہی کیا گیا یہاں تک کہ پوری دنیا میں یہ بات پھیل گئی اور روپر اس کی مارکیٹ ڈاؤن ہونے لگی۔ روپر اس کا نام سن کر لوگ ہستے ہوئے کہتے کہ وہی جو ریاست بہاولپور میں شہر کا کچھ اٹھانے کے لئے استعمال ہوتی ہے۔ کچھ عرصہ بعد روپر اس کمپنی کے مالک نے خود بہاولپور آ کر نواب صاحب سے معدرت کی اور چھنی روپر اس گاڑیاں بھی بطور تخفہ دیں اور درخواست کی کہ گاڑیوں کو اس گند کام سے ہٹایا جائے۔ ان چھ نئی گاڑیوں میں سے ایک نواب صاحب نے قائد اعظم کو تخفہ میں دی۔

FAMOUS NAWABS OF BAHAWALPUR STATE



1825-1852- Nawab Amir Muhammad Bahawal Khan Abbasi III Bahadur



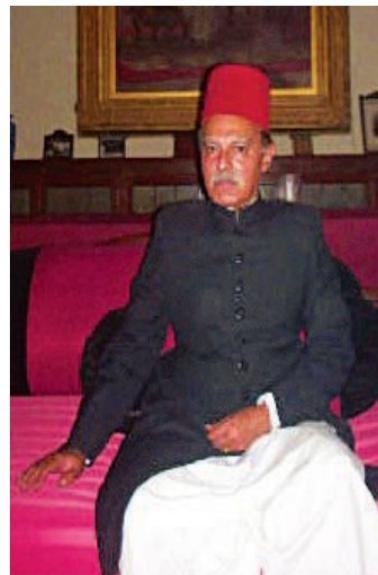
1866 - 1899-Nawab Amir Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi IV



1899 - 1907-Al-Haj Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan Abbasi V



1907 - 1966 Al-Haj Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V



1966 - 1988 Nawab Muhammad Abbas Khan Abbasi Bahadur Al-Haj

1988 till now Nawab Salah ud-din Abbasi

History is a cyclic poem written by time upon the memories of man.

Percy B. Shelley

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RULING TENURE OF NAWABS/AMIRS OF BAHAWALPUR

Tenure	Nawab/Amir of Bahawalpur
1690 - 1702	Bahadur Khan II
1702 - 1723	Mubarak Khan I
1723 - 11 April 1746	Sadiq Mohammad Khan I
11 April 1746 - 12 June 1750	Mohammad Bahawal Khan I
12 June 1750 - 4 June 1772	Mubarak Khan II
4 June 1772 - 13 August 1809	Mohammad Bahawal Khan II
13 August 1809 - 17 April 1826	Sadiq Mohammad Khan II
17 April 1826 - 19 October 1852	Mohammad Bahawal Khan III
19 October 1852 - 20 February 1853	Sadiq Mohammad Khan III
20 February 1853 - 3 October 1858	Fatah Mohammad Khan
3 October 1858 - 25 March 1866	Mohammad Bahawal Khan IV
25 March 1866 - 14 February 1899	Sadiq Mohammad Khan IV
14 February 1899 - 15 February 1907	Mohammad Bahawal Khan V
15 February 1907 - 14 October 1955	Sadiq Mohammad Khan V
14 October 1955	State of Bahawalpur abolished

TENURE OF PRIME MINISTERS OF BAHAWALPUR STATE

Tenure	Prime Minister of Bahawalpur
1942 - 1947	Sir Richard Marsh Crofton
1948 - 1952	John Dring
1952 - 14 October 1955	A.R. Khan
14 October 1955	State of Bahawalpur abolished

STAMPS OF BAHAWALPUR STATE

Bahawalpur was using the postage stamps of British India until 1945 before issuing its own stamps on 1st January 1945. A set of stamps of the State inscribed in Arabic language, were issued for official use only.

On 1st December 1947, the State of Bahawalpur issued its own first regular stamp, a commemorative stamp for the 200th anniversary of the ruling family of the Abbasids and inscribed "Bahawalpur". Later on, a series of 14 pictorials appeared on 1st April 1948, depicting various Nawabs as well as their buildings.

The patterns of stamps took a shift in year 1949, where the stamps portrayed agricultural advancement in the State. The stamps included industrial symbols of irrigation barrage, wheat, cotton and local bullock. About sixty Bahawalpur stamps were issued and it is believed that all of them were of supreme quality.

The next revolution



Stamps showing Industrial symbols of Bahawalpur State

in stamps occurred in 1961, when Pakistan moved to decimal currency system, when 'Aanas' were replaced by paisa in the new system. The state faced a shortage of Postage stamps hence the new currency denominations were simply printed over the existing stamps of Bahawalpur which resulted in interesting errors on the stamps of this era, and a few of the bloopers can be seen.

However, most of the stamps are beautifully designed and finely finished.



Regular and Official Stamps ever issued by the Government of the Former State of Bahawalpur



1933 (Feb. 3rd) Centenary of Alliance with Britain. No Wmk. Perf. 14.
1a. black/green £30 £60
Die Proofs exist in black on thin paper (Price £120).
www.MyBahawalpur.com



Stamps showing Nawabs of Bahawalpur State

Stamps showing Black Bucks & River Sutlej





SUTLEJ RIVER VALLEY PROJECT

Sutlej river valley project is considered to be one of the greatest gifts by Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbassi to the State of Bahawalpur. In 1921, Secretary of the State proposed the Sutlej River Valley Project.

According to this project new canals would emit by making dams on three rivers and these canals would supply water to a huge area of the State. The dams are called Head Sulemanki, Head Islam and Head Panjnad.

The duration of the project was from 1922 to 1933, it was divided into four groups and it stated that Feroz Pur Sulemanki, Islam and Panjnad would flow water on permanent and non-permanent basis. The approximate cost of this project was 33 Crores and 31 lacs out of which 14 Crores were provided by the State of Bahawalpur. Two Crores were paid from the treasure of the State and the remaining amount was paid by taking loan from the government. Due to this project, 20 lacs 75 thousand acres of land out of 51 lacs 8 thousand acres were provided with canal water on permanent basis.

The remaining 30 lacs and 33 thousand acres of land were populated on non-permanent basis. The canals flowing from Head Panjnad have a greater amount of water compared to the canals flowing from Head Islam and Head Sulemanki. According to calculations this project has been profitable for the State of Bahawalpur which is as follows:-

Total Income Revenue:

From 1924 to 1925: 26 lacs 97 thousands

From 1944 to 1945: 55 lacs 62 thousands

Total Irrigation Income:

From 1924 to 1925: 11 lacs 44 thousands

From 1944 to 1945: 74 lacs 18 thousands



Sutlej River Bridge, Bahawalpur

Thus in 21 years the total income of the State of Bahawalpur was increased by 91 lac rupees, around 238 percent increase. The production of some special crops was increased by 51 lacs and 50 thousands and its major advantage was the increase in population. Thus the population of the State got doubled and almost 25 lacs of land was used for agriculture. Due to increase in import/export new cities, markets and roads were established successfully.

A large area of Cholistan which was a desert started to get populated because of the supply of water and huge number of farmers from Punjab got accommodated in this region. New markets were established at Sadiq Ganj, Rahim Yar Khan, Liaqatpur, Hasilpur, Chistian, Bahawalnagar, Haroonabad, Fortabbass, Yazman, Sadiqabad and Bahawalpur. Most of the markets were inaugurated by His Highness himself. Thus the State got a good storage of crops.



Empress Bridge



Chapter 2

BAHAWALPUR DIVISION

BAHAWALPUR DIVISION

Total area in 000 acres = 11690

Colony = 5035

BWP= 1592, BWN=1676, RYK=1767

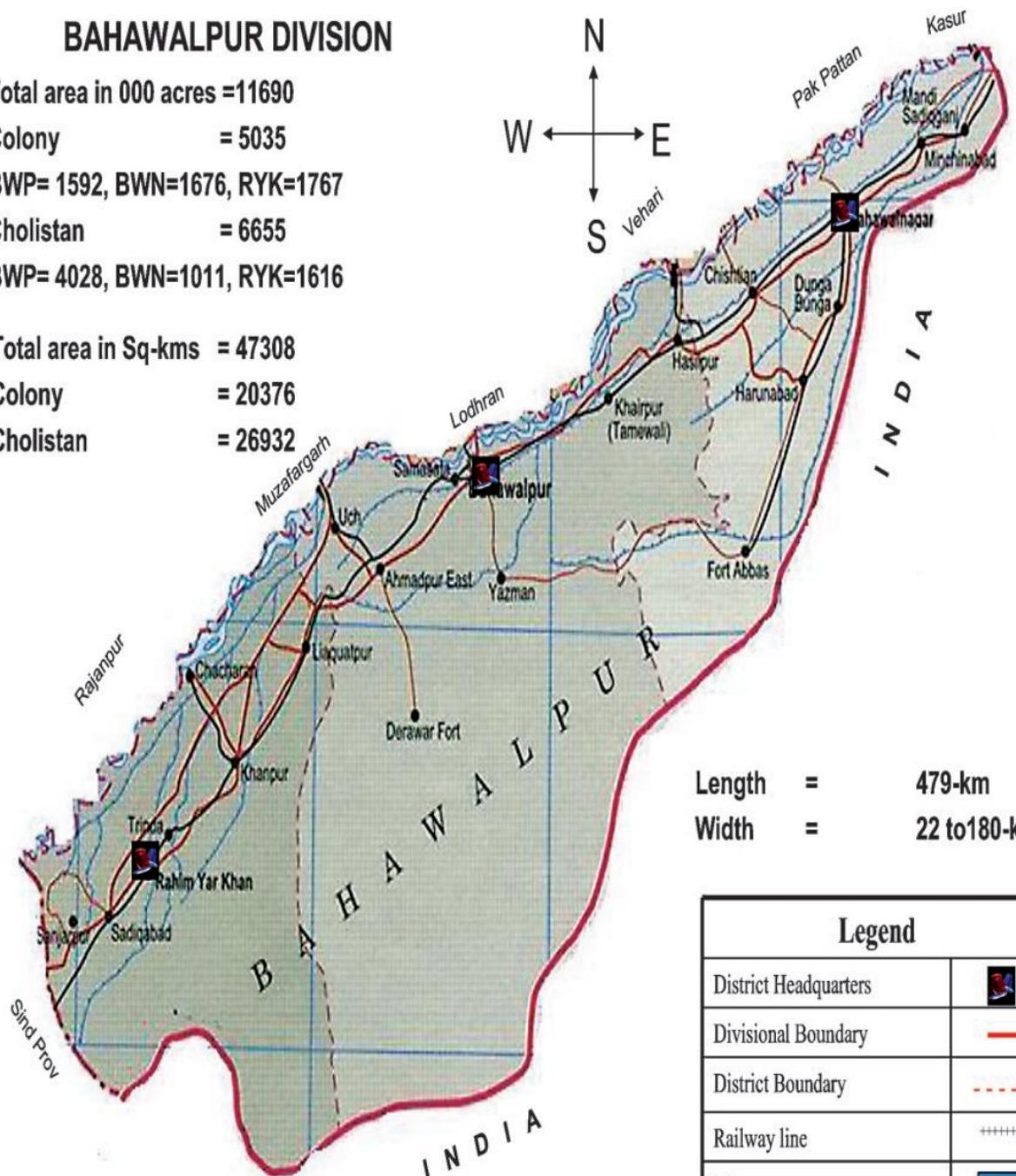
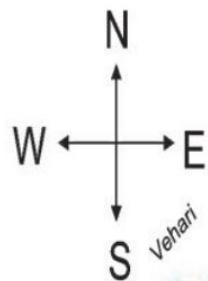
Cholistan = 6655

BWP= 4028, BWN=1011, RYK=1616

Total area in Sq-kms = 47308

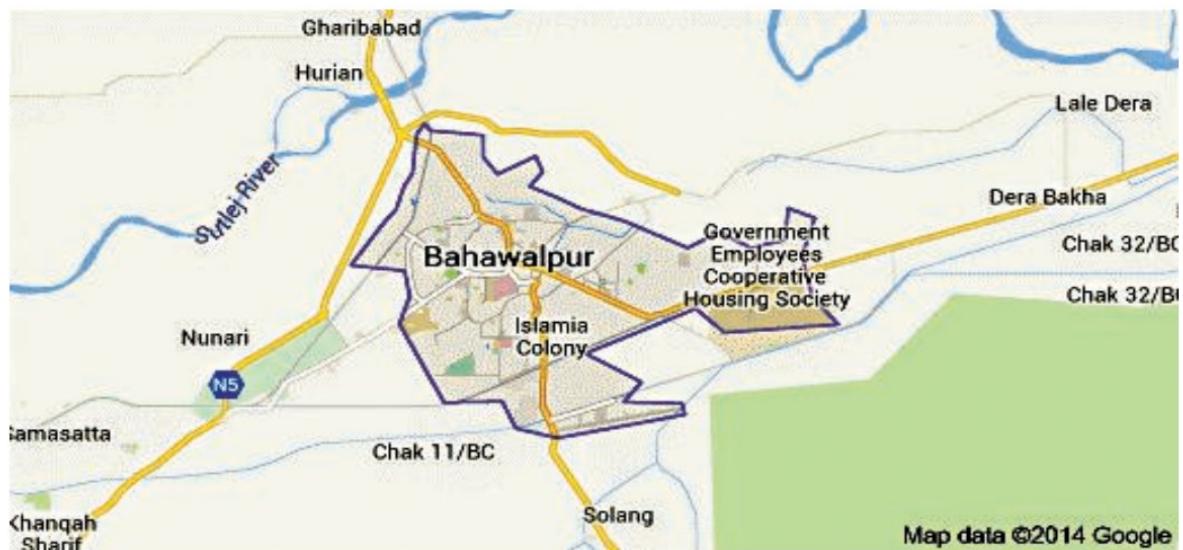
Colony = 20376

Cholistan = 26932

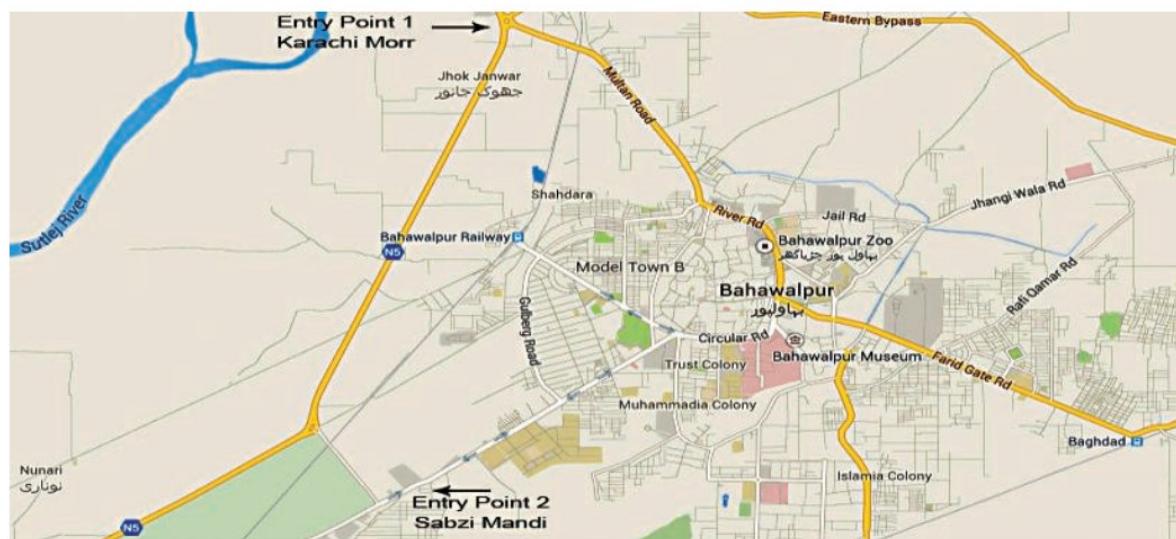


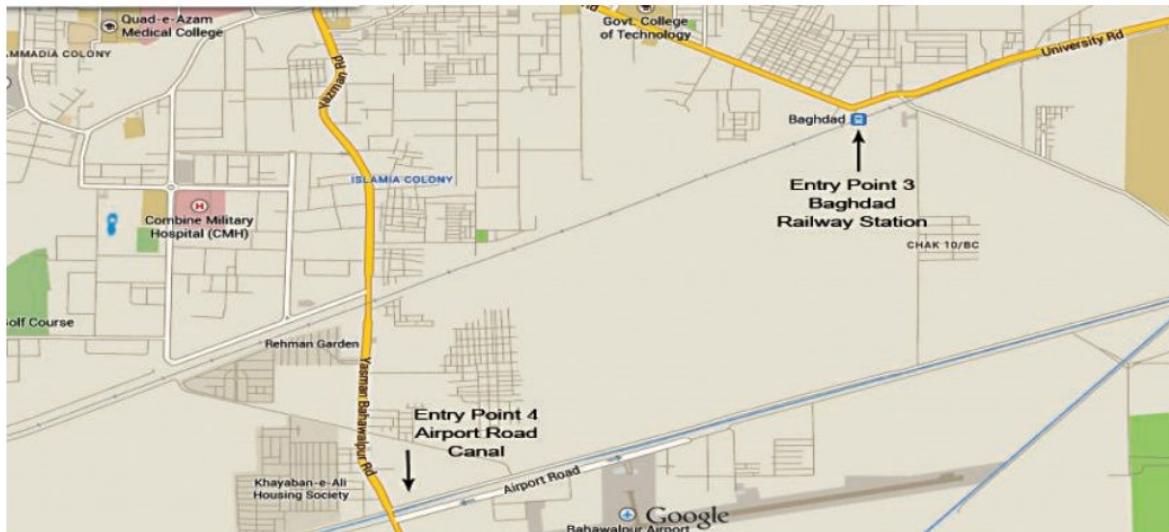
BAHAWALPUR DISTRICT

Map of Bahawalpur District



Entry Points of Bahawalpur





Bahawalpur once the capital of the former princely Bahawalpur State is now the 13th largest city of Pakistan. Bahawalpur Division consists of District Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and Rahimyar Khan in the Province of Punjab. The city was home to various Nawabs (Kings) and counted as part of the Rajputana states (now Rajasthan, India). The city is known for its famous Palaces such as the Noor Mahal, Sadiq Garh Palace, Darbar Mahal as well as the ancient Fort of Derawar located in the Cholistan Desert bordering India. The city is also located near the historical and ancient cities of Uch and Harappa which was once a stronghold of the Delhi Sultanate and Indus Valley Civilization. The city is also home to one of the few Natural Safari parks in the country i.e. Lal Suhanra National Park. It has six Tehsils namely:

1. Bahawalpur City
2. Bahawalpur Saddar
3. Ahmadpur East
4. Yazman
5. Khairpur Tamewali
6. Hasilpur

Bahawalpur Division consists of District Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and Rahim Yar Khan in the province of Punjab. The population within the respective regions according to the 2017 Census by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics is as follows:

Administrative units	Population 2017	Population 1988	1988-2017 Annual Average growth rate
Bahawalpur Division	11,464,031	7,635,591	2.16
	8,639,041	5,863,428	2.06
	2,824,990	1,772,163	2.48
Bahawalnagar District	2,981,919	2,061,447	1.96
	2,360,823	1,653,998	1.89
	621,096	407,449	2.24
Bahawalpur District	3,668,106	2,433,091	2.18
	2,496,848	1,685,327	2.09
	1,171,258	747,764	2.38
Rahim Yar Khan District	4,814,006	3,141,053	2.27
	3,781,370	2,524,103	2.15
	1,032,636	616,950	2.74

The population according to 2017 data has risen to 2,433,091 compared to the 1998 census which was reportedly 403,408. The local language of the region is Saraiki, while Urdu and English are official languages used in various Educational and Government institutions. Bahawalpur is located South of the Sutlej River and lies in the Cholistan Region near the Thar Desert. It is situated about 100 km from Multan, 420 km from Lahore and 270 km from Faisalabad.

The main crops which Bahawalpur is recognized for include Cotton, Sugarcane, Wheat, Sun Flower Seed, Rape/Mustard Seed, Rice, Onion, Tomato, Cauliflower, Potatoes and Carrot. Bahawalpur Mangoes, Citrus, Dates and Guavas and Grapes are now some of the famous fruits exported out of the country. Being an industrial expanding city, the Government has revolutionized various markets allowing the Caustic Soda, Cotton Ginning and Pressing, Flour Mills, Fruit Juices, General Engineering, Iron and Steel Re-rolling Mills, Looms, Oil Mills, Poultry Feed, Sugar, Textile Spinning, Textile Weaving and Vegetable Ghee, Cooking Oil and Control Shed industries to flourish.

Location:

Bahawalpur is located in the South East region of Punjab, the capital, Bahawalpur City, is 889 km from Karachi. The region surrounding Bahawalpur to the West, called the Sindh, is a fertile alluvial tract in the Sutlej River Valley that is irrigated by floodwaters, planted with groves of date palms. The chief crops are wheat, gram, cotton, sugarcane, and dates. Sheep and cattle are raised for export of wool and hides. South of Bahawalpur is the Pat, or Bar, a tract of land considerably higher than the adjoining valley. It is chiefly desert irrigated by the Sutlej inundation canals and yields crops of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane. Farther South, the Rohi, or Cholistan, is a barren desert tract, bounded on the North and West by the Hakra depression with mound ruins of old settlements along its high banks; it is still inhabited by nomads. The principal inhabitants of the region surrounding Bahawalpur are Jat and Baluchi people. There are many historical sites in the area, including Uch, South West of Bahawalpur, an ancient town dating from Indo-Scythian (Yüeh-chih) settlement (c. 128 BC to AD 450).

Geography and Climate:

The climate is mainly hot and dry. In summer the temperature reaches 50 degree Celsius during the day but the nights are slightly cooler. Since the city

is located in a deserted area there is fairly little rainfall. The weather conditions reach extremes in both summer and winter. Rainfall is very scarce and scanty. The average rainfall is 20 to 25 cm annually.

Demographics:

Bahawalpur is one of the largest Districts of the Punjab covering an area of 24830 Sq.km. It has peculiar demographic, topographic and geographical characteristics. The District is situated almost in the center of the country at an elevation of 152 meters from the sea level. The population of Bahawalpur District has increased from 2,433,091 in 1998 to 3,668,106 in 2017 showing a growth rate of 2.18% per year as compared to 2.13% of Punjab.

Flora and Fauna:

The most commonly seen animals in the city are the Hog deer, Ravine Deer, Black Buck and Blue Bull. Fox, Jackals, Hares, Wild Boars, Porcupines, Mongoose, Arks, Owls and Hawks are also found in large number. Lal Suhanra National Park, one of the few parks in Pakistan is located in the city. Covering an area of thousands of acres within the city limits, it contains a variety of animal species including Asiatic Lions, Bengal Tigers, Leopards, Rhinoceros, Chinkaras, Black Bucks and Peacocks alongside a variety of other animals.

Economy:

Bahawalpur is also an important Agricultural Training and Educational Center. Soap making and Cotton Ginning are important Enterprises; Cotton, Silk, Embroidery, Carpets and extraordinarily delicate Pottery are produced. Factories producing cottonseed oil and cottonseed cake were built in the 1970s. It is an important marketing center for



Handmade Pottery

the surrounding areas and is located on the crossroads between Peshawar, Lahore, Quetta and Karachi. Bahawalpur is also known for its distinctly embroidered slippers and shoes "Khusas" and the filigree pottery which is made here. Bahawalpur has only one Railway Bridge, the Adam Wahan (Empress) Bridge, over the Sutlej River, and also has rail links with Peshawar, the capital of Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah Province and Karachi, the capital of Sindh (which is 899 km from Bahawalpur), making it an important rail centre. The surrounding area is mostly Agricultural, which allows Agricultural exports to many parts of the world. There is also a large market town for Mangoes, Dates, Wheat, Sugarcane, and Cotton that bring in continuous demand all year round. In addition, it has Soap making and Cotton Spinning factories, as well as enterprises producing Silk and Cotton Textiles, Carpets, and Pottery. Bahawalpur has also Sugar Mill which provides some of the export namely Ashraf Sugar Mills which provides some of the export quality sugar to many countries of the world.

A recent report called Agro-Economic Survey and Investment Climate Diagnostic on Bahawalpur Division describes the agro-economic conditions as well as investment climate constraints that are influencing employment, poverty and future growth within the Southern Punjab. The report also provides a comprehensive assessment of the major policy and institutional challenges to future economic development. It suggests that the key factors inhibiting growth are found at a national level and include macroeconomic instability, lack of infrastructure and scarcity of financial resources in the district which reportedly challenges future economic development. The reduction or removal of such constraints will support enhancement of agro-economic conditions and combat poverty in the region. Bahawalpur is one of the major economic hubs in the southern Punjab region, with an increasing potential to play major role in economy of the neighboring districts.



Irrigation through Well

Languages:

Saraiki is the local language of the area. Urdu, Punjabi and English are also spoken and understood by most of the people.

Saraiki is main language of Bahawalpur District. Famous Saraiki linguists Zami Bahawalpuri and Dilshad Kalanchvi were from this city. Khurram Bahawalpuri was a famous Saraiki poet and Shahab Dehlvi was a scholar of this area.

BAHAWALNAGAR DISTRICT

Map of Bahawalnagar District



Bahawalnagar District is a district of Punjab and is situated on the border of India. Before Independence of Pakistan, Bahawalnagar was a part of Bahawalpur State, governed by the Nawab of Bahawalpur. The town of Bahawalnagar is the capital of the district.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur announced the affiliation with Pakistan because 99% of the population at the time was Muslim. Later on, the whole state became part of the Punjab province. The city is known as Shaher-e-Wafa. The old name of Bahawalnagar was "Rojhan Waali". The people are very hospitable and friendly.

The boundaries of Bahawalnagar District in East and South shares bound-

aries with Ferozpur Districts of Indian Punjab and Srinagar District of Rajasthan state of India. The River Sutlej flows on its Northern side from the disputed claimed area of Ferozpur across which are situated Okara, Pakpattan and Vehari Districts. It has the following five Tehsils:

1. Bahawalnagar
2. Haroonabad
3. Chistian
4. Fort Abbas
5. Minchanabad

Tribes and Clans:

Bahawalnagar is an old District and even before partition it was the biggest District area wise in South Asia. People living here are settled since ages with rich Culture and Heritage. Basically most of the people are Agriculturists, during the rule of Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Irrigation System was fed by River Sutlej.

Main tribes with various sub-tribes are; Bhatti, Malik, Muslah, Khokhar, Maha, Lodhi (Pathan), Rajput, Arain, Wattoo, Mohal, Gorchani, Joyia, Sukhera, Khakwani, Chishti and many other small clans. Most progressive are Arain, Jat, Wattoo and Gorchani.

Population and Literacy Rate:

The population of Bahawalnagar, according to the 1998 Census of Pakistan, is 2,061,447. The Sub-Campus of Islamia University is also located here. The literacy rate of Bahawalnagar is less than 25% and unemployment rate is higher than 25%.

Presently the MBA, BBA, M.Com. B.Com, MA English, MA Education, MA

Urdu, MA Islamiyat, MA Economics, M.Sc Psychology, MA Punjabi, M.Ed, B.Ed and much more programs are provided by Government owned institutions.

The Government College of Commerce Bahawalnagar offers M.Com, B.Com, D.Com, and CCA programs. The College normally occupies positions in Top 10 positions in IUB and Punjab Board of Technical Exams.

Economy:

Major Industries in the region include Cotton Ginning & Pressing, Flour Mills, Marble Industry, Oil Mills, Paper & Paper Board, Rice Mills, Sugar, Tea Blending and Textile Spinning.

Geography and Climate:

Bahawalnagar has extremely hot and dry climate in summer. The maximum temperature reaches 50 Degree Centigrade. The climate in winter is very dry and cold. The minimum temperature recorded was 11 °C. Wind and storms are quite common during the summer. The average annual rainfall in the District is just below 99mm.

The District may be divided into three parts. These are the River Rain Area, the Canal Irrigated Plain and the Desert Area. The River Rain Area of the District lies close to the Sutlej River which flows in the North-West along its border with Okara, Pakpattan, Sahiwal and Vehari Districts. The land in this area is irrigated by non-perennial canals. During the summer monsoons, the area is generally inundated by the river water. The canal irrigated area is a plain which has been brought under cultivation by the canals. The main canal which is Sadqia Canal irrigates almost all the Tehsils except Chistian. This Canal travels in round with the border of Pakistan and India. The Desert area of the District is called the Cholistan. The surface of this desert consists of a succession of sand dunes, rising in places to a height of 150 meters. It is covered with the

vegetation peculiar to the sandy tracts.

Bahawalnagar is one of the hottest areas in the country. Typically the temperature reaches 50 °C (122 °F) in the summer.

Main Crops: Sugarcane, Cotton, Wheat, Rice, Tobacco and Mustard Seed

Main Fruits: Citrus, Guavas, Mangoes and Dates

Main Vegetables: Cauliflower, Onion, Turnip, Carrot, Potatoes and Tomatoes

Demography:

According to the 2017 Census of Pakistan, the total population of Bahawalnagar District is 2,981,919 of which 621,096 were urban while 2,360,823 people belong to the rural area of the district compared to the population in 1988 which was 2,061,447. The average annual growth rate is 1.96%.

RAHIM YAR KHAN DISTRICT

Map of District Rahimyar Khan



Rahimyar Khan District is also a District in the Punjab and the city of Rahim Yar Khan is the capital. The district lies between 27.40' - 29.16' North latitudes and 60.45' - 70.01' East longitudes. The Indus flows on the Northern outskirts of the Districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh.

The area Rahimyar Khan came under Greek control during Alexander the Great Invasion of India. After Alexander victory at Multan, he appointed General Philipos to rule Multan and Uch and advanced himself towards Alor. This part of the country is also said to have been a part of the Buddhist Empire of Ashoka. Authenticated history of the District begins by about 493 A.D., when the Raja dynasty of Rai dynasty came to the throne. In the Rai dynasty domin-

ions were vast, extending from Kashmir and Kanauj to Kandhar and Seistan and on the west to Mekran and a part of Debal, while on the South to Surat.

During the reign of Raja Dahir some Arab carrying ships and moving merchandise were attacked and plundered by his subjects. Arabs demanded compensation and on refusal by Raja Dahir, Muhammad Bin Qasim invaded this area in April 712 A.D. and conquered the whole territory up to Multan. Dahir was killed in the battle at Pawar. The territory remained under the various governors appointed by the Ummayads and the Abbasids from 712-870 A.D. In 871 A.D. the powers of Caliphs declined and the province of Sindh slipped from their control. Sindh went under the Balkh Dynasty when two principalities, Multan and Mansura (Bahawalpur Division) were founded. In the 1578 the territory was invaded and conquered by Ghouri Sultans of Delhi, who were succeeded by the Mughals. The exodus of the Abbasids nobles of Egypt to India had already started in the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq Bin Ghiasuddin. Amir Muhammad Mubarik Khan 1, Abbasi who came to power in 1702, was an able commander and leader. Throughout his reign he had to fight many battles against the Kalhoras. He was abdicated in 1723 in favor of his son, Sadiq Mohammad Khan 1, who was killed in battle with Khudayar Kalhora. Amir Mohammad Bahawalpur Khan 1, (1746-1749 A.D.) ascended the throne in 1746. During his short rule, he built the towns of Bahawalpur, Qaimpur, Hasilpur, Tranda Ali Murad Khan, Shahbazpur and Mohammadpur Lamman. During his reign three canals namely Khan Wah, Qutab Wah and Wahi Qadir Dina were dug. As a result, the agriculture of the state improved considerably and the people became prosperous. In 1776 A.D., Sikhs confederates Jhanda Singh, Ganda Singh and Hari Singh invaded the Amir's trans-Sutlej territories but were repulsed. Amir Mohammad Mubarik Khan II Abbasi was an able administrator and a powerful ruler. He took keen interest in building his army and also kept the Sikhs in check. Many of the forts on the border of the state were built during his reign. Many canals on which the prosperity of the district depended were constructed during his time.

The first treaty between Bahawalpur and the British government was affected in 1883 A.D., which remained in force till the 14th August, 1947 when the state acceded to Pakistan. On the death of Amir Bahawal Khan III, Sadiq Mohammad Khan III, (1852-1853 A.D.) was crowned as Amir. On assuming rule, he confined prince Hajji Khan and his brothers and treated them harshly. A large number of the Bahawalpur army was demobilized. All the grants, rights and claims of Daudpotas and other usual expenses were diminished and abolished such events made the Amir highly unpopular. On the 29th of Rabi-ul-Sani, 1269 A.H, Fateh Garh Fort was attacked at night. Prince Hajji Khan who was kept as prisoner later on was freed and brought to Khanpur. He entered Ahmadpur East without any resistance and Sadiq Muhammad Khan III was imprisoned. Prince Rahimyar Khan succeeded his father, the late Amir Fateh Khan Abbasi, as Muhammad Bahawal Khan IV (1858-1866 A.D.). He was poisoned and died on the 25th March 1866. On the death of Bahawal Khan IV, Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan IV was crowned when he was four and half years old. He was acceded throne in 1879, when he attained maturity. In the interim period from 1866 to 1879, British officers supervised the state. Amir Muhammad Bahawal Khan V, the next successor was about 16 years old; he ruled the state till 1955 when it was integrated in the Punjab, Province of Pakistan.

Rahimyar Khan was created as a separate administration District in 1932 during the days of British Raj. The District derives its name from its headquarters - the city of Rahimyar Khan. The previous name of this district was Naushehra which was built as a castle in 1750 by Fazal Elahi Halani on the ruins of the ancient Pul-Wadda during Sumra Rule in Sindh. In 1883, Nawab Sadiq Khan-IV of Bahawalpur renamed it after his son Rahimyar Khan.

The Railway Authorities desired to change the name of Railway Station in the name of a town called Nowshera situated in Peshawar District. Consequently in 1881 to avoid any confusion because of similar nomenclature, Nawab Sadiq Khan-IV of Bahawalpur changed the name of the sub-division

Naushahra after the name of his first son crown prince Rahimyar Khan. It has the following Four Tehsils:

1. Rahimyar Khan
2. Sadiqabad
3. Khanpur
4. Liaqatpur

Location:

Rahimyar Khan is bounded on the North by Muzaffargarh District, on the East by Bahawalpur District, on the South by Jaisalmer (India) and Ghotki District of Sindh Province and on the West Rajanpur District.

Cultural Dress and Ornaments:

The common attire in rural area for the male is a long loose shirt hanging up to the knees, made of coarse cloth, a chadder and pagri. In urban areas, Shalwar and dupatta is the dress of choice for women. In the Cholistan area, women generally wear short shirts, ghagras and Dopattas usually made of cheap and coarse cloth. For footwear, men in the rural areas wear locally made shoes prepared by the village cobbler (Mochi) called Khusa. The women of this area are very fond of wearing ornaments, both gold and silver.

Flora:

The flora of the District characterizes into two major Ecological Divisions, namely Northern and Southern. The botanical life found in the Northern half is like that of the rest of the irrigated tracts at central Punjab. The human interference in the form of irrigation network has greatly damaged the natural environment. Increase in cultivation, waterlogged areas, and salinity have also badly hurt plant life. Due to increase of salinity at the surface, only salt resis-

tant plants can survive in most of the area. The Southern half of the district, characterized by sand dunes, is mostly barren. The exception is in the rainy season when multitudes of ephemeral plants come up and transform the bare land into a lush green carpet. These ephemeral plants complete their life cycle before the summer heat arrives, leaving the land barren and dry.

Fauna:

The arid land, generally referred to as the Cholistan desert, has a lot of wild life. Wild cats, Chinkara Deer, a variety of Pigs, Jackals, Foxes, Badgers, Porcupines, Squirrels, Gerbils, Wild Rats, Mongoose, Poisonous Snakes, Hog Deer, Blue Bulls, Ravine Deer, Sand Grouse, Wild Lizards, Wild Egrets, Houbara Bastards, Grey and Black Partridge among many other creatures are found in the District.

Weather:

The climate of the district is hot and dry in the summer and cold and dry in the Winter. The summer season is comparatively longer, it starts in April and continues until October. The winter season goes from November to March. However, the month of March and November are pleasant. Dust storms are frequent during the summer season. The average rain fall is about 100 millimeters.

Economy:

The major crops of the District are cotton, sugarcane, rice and wheat. Most of the orchards are of mangoes and citrus. The main industries of the District are textile, cotton ginning and pressing, sugar mills, cottonseed oil, edible oil, soap, beverage making, agricultural implement manufacturing, and fertilizer making. Cottage industry includes ginning, pottery/clay products, electric desert cooler, agricultural machinery, handicrafts, food, and embroidery.

Demography:

According to the 2017 Census of Pakistan, the total population of Rahimyar Khan District was 4,814,006 of which 1,032,636 of them were urban. The average annual growth rate was 2.27% percent during this period.

Arain is the major tribe of the District. Arians are the decedents of Umayyad Arabs from Areeha who entered in the Sub-continent through Debal, Sindh with Muhammad Bin Qasim in 711 A.D. and were arrived in this region in April 712 A.D. They were known by their Arabic name Areehai which was later changed to Arain with the passage of time. A considerable population of Arains were settled in the District before partition. After partition a huge population of Arains reverted in the District from East Punjab. Other tribes include Jat, Cheema and Waraich, Rajput and Gujjar who came from the adjoining Districts of East and West Punjab. The old settlers are the Joyea, Wattoo, Daudpota, Balouch, Syed and Pathan. In Cholistan area there are some local tribes including Bohar, Lark, Mahar and Bhen and most educated tribe in whole of the District are Bhatti. The Jats and Rajputs came from Rajputana and Jaisalmer and converted to Islam in the reign of Feroz Shah Tughlak. Terhaily have come in this area from ARAB along with MUHAMMAD BIN QASIM and settle in this area at different places, most are near the border of Sindh and Punjab as well as near Liaqatpur Tehsil and Multan Region etc. Most of the members of Terhaily family are educated.

Religion:

The population of the District is predominantly Muslims i.e. 96.7 percent. The next higher percentage is of Hindu (Jat) with 1.8 percent, followed by Scheduled Castes 0.6 percent. While other minorities like Christians, Ahmadis etc. are very small in number. The proportion of population of Muslims is higher in urban than rural areas. Christians are mostly living in urban areas representing 1.2 percent as compare to 0.2 percent in rural areas.

Languages:

As According to District Profile research by Jaag Welfare Movement and Published by SAP-Pakistan, Saraiki is the predominant language being spoken in the District. 68.6 percent of the population speaks it. Punjabi and Urdu are spoken by 27.3 and 2.9 percent respectively. Sindhi is spoken by 2.0 percent. The rest of the population speaks Pashtu, Baluchi, Brahvi, and Dari. (Ref. Census 1998).

Literacy and Education:

The literacy ratio in the District has increased from 20.0 percent in 1981 to 33.1 percent in 1998. The literacy ratio for males is 43.4 percent as against 21.8 percent for females. The ratio is much higher in urban when compared with rural areas both for male and female.

In 1998, 33.1 percent of the population was reported as being able to read at least one language. This was up from 20 percent in 1981. In urban areas, 65.0 percent of males and 48.4 percent of women were able to read. In rural areas, 37.9 percent of males, and 14.9 percent of females were able to read.

There is a Khawaja Farid College, a University Campus of The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, a Medical College and a Women College.

Physical Features and Topography:

This District is divided into three main physical features i.e. (a) Riverine area. (b) Canal irrigated area and (c) Desert area which is called Cholistan. The Riverine area of the District lies close to the Southern side of the Indus River mainly falling in the river bed. The canal irrigated area lies on the Southern part and is separated by main Minchan Bund. The approximate height of the irrigated area is 150 to 200 meters above the sea level. The third part of the area called Cholistan lies in the south of the irrigated tract up to the Indo-Pak border. The surface of the desert consists of a succession of sand dunes rising

at places to a height of 150 meters and covered with the vegetation peculiar to sandy tracts.

Hospitals:

The largest private hospital, established by the Saeed family, the Al-Saeed Medical Complex and Suryia Saeed Institute of Research and Medical Sciences (SIRMS) are the world leading institute of Medical Research. However, Government run Hospital, Sheikh Zayed, is also providing excellent services to the needy people of the area.

Chapter 3

PROGRESSIVE PRESENT

Prominent Educational Institutions

And

Hospitals in Bahawalpur City

Education is an ornament in prosperity and a refuge in adversity.

- Aristotle

Learning is the beginning of wealth. Learning is the beginning of health. Learning is the beginning of spirituality. Searching and learning is where the miracle process all begins.

- Jim Rohn

ISLAMIA UNIVERSITY, BAHAWALPUR

The Islamia University of Bahawalpur abbreviated as IUB colloquially known as Islamia University, is located in Bahawalpur, Punjab, Pakistan.



The university has many faculties including Engineering, Pharmacy and Alternative Medicine, Science, Arts, Languages, Social Sciences, Business and Information Technology.

The City of Bahawalpur has always been a seat of higher learning. Uch Sharif (a nearby ancient town) had one of the largest Universities in the world where scholars from all over the world used to come for studies. As a continuation of this tradition a religious university Jamia Abbasia was established at Bahawalpur in 1925, following the academic pursuits of Jamia Al-Azhar, Egypt. The renowned scholars spread the beacon of Islam by teaching Tafseer of Quran, Hadith, Fiqh and History along with other contemporary subjects.



In view of changing scenario, Jamia Abbasia was declared as general university in 1975, and renamed as Islamia University Bahawalpur which further modified during 2007 as The Islamia University of Bahawalpur. Initially it started functioning at Abbasia and Khawaja Fareed Campuses with ten de-

partments. In order to construct a modern and self-contained campus, 1,250 acres (5.1 km²) of land was allotted to the university on Hasilpur Road about five Kilometers away from the city centre.

Further Development

The sand dunes have been converted into well-built faculties, green lawns, hostels, residential colony, farms and orchards. It is known as Baghdad-ul-Jadeed Campus. The University was initially started with ten departments but now this number has increased to 39 offering 53 disciplines. While planning to commence new departments and disciplines



due consideration is given to market as well as area specific needs. Consequently, apart from conventional disciplines of Religious Affairs, Languages and Basic Sciences; education is being imparted in areas of Pharmacy and Alternative Medicine, Business Administration, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Sciences, Informatics, Law, Education, Fine Arts, and Sports Sciences etc. The University values quality education rather than quantity. Towards achievement of this end a team of highly qualified and committed faculty members have been developed. Moreover, research is being made the corner stone of the educational philosophy.

Sub Campuses:

- Sub Campus Rahim Yar Khan
- Sub Campus Bahawalnagar

In 2005, in order to provide opportunities of higher education to the youth at their door step, two campuses were established one at Rahim Yar Khan and another at Bahawalnagar. Initially departments of Management Science and Computer Science and Information Technology were established for which response was very encouraging. The departments of Commerce, Education and Educational Training were also launched during the academic year 2006-07.

Hostels:

In order to facilitate the students sufficient hostel accommodation is available. Presently, five hostels for boys and three for girls are in use while another hostel for girls is under construction. The accommodation capacity of these hostels is more than two thousand five hundred altogether. All the old hostel buildings have been renovated and equipped with better living facilities.

Transport:

As the main university campus is away from the city centre, buses and coasters ply to transport the students, teaching and non-teaching staff. The facility is also available at Rahim Yar Khan and Bahawalnagar campuses. The University has a transport fleet comprising of 40 buses for students and 04 coasters for teaching staff.



Islamia University, Bahawalpur



QUAID-E-AZAM MEDICAL COLLEGE

Quaid-e-Azam Medical College was founded on 2nd December 1971 when its foundation stone was laid by the then Governor of Punjab Lt. General



Attique-ur-Rehman (Retd.). The college is affiliated for clinical training to Bahawalpur Victoria Hospital. It provides health care facilities to a population of around 12 million, and had produced 5600 medical graduates up to the year 2008. It is a center of tertiary care and postgraduate courses, including DOMS, DCP, DCH, M.S. Orthopedics and FCPS in Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology, Neurosurgery and other specialties, and for MCPS in Dermatology. It was the first endogenously designed Medical Campus by a Pakistani Architect and has the characteristics typical in A. R. Hye's style of architecture. The college is presently affiliated with University of Health Sciences (UHS), Lahore.

In the first few years, the academic building was located in a Government



Quaid-e-Azam Medical College designed by A. R. Hye

A. R. Hye Architect of Quaid-e-Azam Medical College



Quaid-e-Azam Medical College Bahawalpur

Vocational Institute building in Satellite town area (Baghdad-ul-Jadeed Road), where the hostels were located in the upper part of the building. In addition, the hostels were also located in an Old Para-Medical school. By the time of passing out of the first batch, the present well designed and spacious building had been completed.

The design of the building incorporates natural climate control features, such as cross-ventilation, strategic placement of windows, and overhangs and courtyards to create shade. Additionally, the roof vaults, besides providing insulation, also allow the flow of air through the vault roof, bringing down ceiling temperatures. Hollow walls also provide insulation.



SADIQ PUBLIC SCHOOL, BAHAWALPUR



Moto: DO THE RIGHT AND FEAR NO MAN

Sadiq Public School, Bahawalpur, Punjab is an elite premier boarding College-preparatory school of Pakistan (though a significant number of Day pupils study here as well). It is spread over 451 acres (1.83 km²) of land. It is one of the most expensive and Aristocratic public school in Pakistan. In respect to area covered and owned, it is the largest in the country as well as in Asia. It has passed its 50th Anniversary. During this period it has passed through various phases of evolution to reach a stage where it has become one of the foremost Boarding Schools of the country.



His Highness the Ameer of Bahawalpur delivering his inaugural Speech

Sadiq Muhammad Khan V. The Nawab of Bahawalpur delivering the inaugural speech at Sadiq Public School

The foundation stone of the School was laid by His Highness Ala Hazrat Al Hajj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V on 4th March, 1953 and the School started functioning on 18 January, 1954.

Sadiq Public School operates on the lines of British Public Schools and the basic philosophy is to provide opportunities to students to equally and simul-

taneously develop their minds, bodies and characters in order to become responsible, sensible and patriotic citizens.

When Pakistan came into being, there were only two public schools in the country namely the Aitchison College, Lahore and the Lawrence College, Ghora Gali, Murree. The people of Baluchistan, Sind and Southern Punjab had to send their children all the way to these institutions for their schooling.

The Ameer of Bahawalpur Ala Hazrat and Chief Minister of the then Bahawalpur State visualized the need for an institution which would provide the same quality of educational opportunities to the people of the Southern Punjab.

In order to accomplish this ambitious project, the Ameer of Bahawalpur State, Ala Hazrat Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan V generously allocated a sum of rupees nineteen lacs for the construction of the buildings. The project was completed in a record period of nine months. The site was transformed into a spacious campus of lawns and playing fields, in the midst of which rose nine complete buildings ready for use. The School started functioning on January 18, 1954 when the Ala Hazrat performed its opening ceremony.

Makhdoomzada Syed Hassan Mahmood, the then Chief Minister of Bahawalpur State was the main force behind the completion of this ambitious project which was completed in less than a year. The first batches of 'O' Level, Matriculation and Intermediate classes appeared in 1957, 1958 and 1966 respectively.



Senior School



Prep School

Sadiq Public School is divided into four schools:

1. Junior School (Grade 1-5)
2. Prep School (Grades 6-8)
3. Senior School (Grades 9-12)
4. Girls School

Pupils in each school are subdivided into houses. Houses are designed to promote inter-house competitions and mentorship opportunities.

The senior school offers four types of diplomas/certifications. One branch is School Certificate/O-level (for grades 9-10) and the Higher School Certificate/A-level (for grades 11-12).

The other two types are Secondary School Certificate or Matriculation (for grades 9-10) and Higher Secondary School Certificate or Intermediate (for grades 11-12).

Boarding Houses:

Kamal Pasha House-East Wing -- Nursery to Grade 2 - (Junior School)

Kamal Pasha House-West Wing -- Grades 3 to 5 - (Junior School)

Alamgir House-North & South Wings -- Grades 6 to 8 - (Preparatory School)

Salahuddin House -- Senior School Girls all grades 0-12 - (Senior School)

Mahmood House -- Grades 9, 10, 11 & 12 - (Senior School)

Abbas House -- Grades 9, 10, 11 & 12 - (Senior School)



President Ayub Khan and Nawab of Kalabagh with Principal Khan Anwar Sikander Khan



Gen. Musa Khan, (chief of Army Staff) shaking hand with School girls

To begin with the School had only 37 children and 7 teachers. Mr. Khan Anwar Sikandar Khan, the first Principal, developed this institution from scratch and converted a veritable wilderness into a campus of panoramic spectacle. Khan Sahib was the Principal for over 18 years. For his meritorious services rendered in the field of education he was decorated with Sitara-i-Khidmat. On his retirement, Mr. Abu Zafar Haneef who was the Vice Principal took over as the Principal in March 1972. The next two principals were Col (Retd.) Zahoor ul Haq from 1974 to 1990 and Mr. Agha Khalil Ahmad from 1990 to 2001. The previous principal, Prof. Mohammad Asif Malik took over in September 2002.

He is a recipient of the President's Award of Pride of Performance for services rendered in the field of education. Maj. (R) Syed Munir Ahmad, an Old Sadiqian, took the charge as Principal in Nov, 2007, after the departure of Prof. Mohammad Asif Malik to Chand Bagh School Muridke as a Principal. Major (R) Syed Munir Ahmad had served in Shell Pakistan Limited as Country Manager before taking the office of Principal Sadiq Public School. He is the first Principal of Sadiq Public School who is an old Sadiqian who graduated from the school in 1966. He played instrumental role in the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Sadiq Public School in 2004 and was a Member of the Executive Committee OSA (Old Sadiqians Association).

On January 18, 2004 the School completed its 50 years of existence. The School is widely recognized as a premier residential institution, imparting quality education to boys and girls from KG to 'O' and 'A' levels (Cambridge University) and local board Matriculation / Intermediate. The school currently has over 1250 boys and 350 girls supported by a staff of about 110. The curriculum of the School has a special correlation with its time tested traditions and the routine activity of each day.



50 Years Golden Jubilee Celebrations

To a young mind, SADIQ provides rich examples of devotion and honor in the form of those Old-Sadiqians of this School whose patriotism and fortitude has become a part of national history. As of January 18, 2004 some 30 old-students of the School were sitting in the Senate, National and Provincial Assemblies.



Main Building Sadiq Public School

This hefty congregation of legislators far exceeds the number furnished by any single institution in Pakistan today. In addition, SADIQ can boast of molding for the main stream sitting Chairman of the Senate, Chief Minister of Sindh, Federal and Provincial Ministers, two serving Lieutenant Generals, four serving Ambassadors, well-placed Bureaucrats, leading Industrialists, prominent Scientists and also two former national cricket team captains namely Rameez Raja and Waqar Younis. In 2003 one of its students won the first prize in the English Essay Writing Competition organized by the Royal Commonwealth Society, London. Another student got the best result in A Level examination in the whole of Asia. A number of old students have joined the Armed Forces of Pakistan. Old-Sadiqians made significant contribution during the Indo-Pa-

kistan wars. Four former students embraced shahadat. Capt. Rao Hussain and Capt. Rao Waleed both Awarded Nishan-e-Haider and 2/Lt. Khalid Karak was decorated posthumously with Sitara-i-Jurrat and 2/Lt. Farooq Afzal with Tamgha-i-Jurrat.

The new campus was completed in 2008 and classes commenced in October, same year. Separate boarding houses have also been built for girls. Earlier, since 2006 the Salahuddin House was converted into a hostel for girls.

Information Technology Center

Realizing that computer literacy is increasingly becoming a critical factor in success in the workplace, an I.T. Centre has been established adjacent to senior school academic block. School's Computer Department comprises a specialized team of very talented and supportive professors/ lecturers to provide excellence in training to the enrolled students. Currently it is also serving as an Exam Centre of Virtual University of Pakistan. With plenty of labs available, equipped with high-end computer workstations, the facilities are second to none. The range of software covered in courses is impressive too, ranging from general productivity applications to more specialized tools for graphics and web design.





Al-Makhtoum Library



School Mosque

Administratively, the School is governed by a Board of Governors with the Governor of the Punjab as its President. Deputy Commissioner, Bahawalpur and Principal of the school are also members of the board along with the General Officer Commanding 35 Division. Six to eight Old-Sadiqians also sit as members of the Board for a period of three years. The day-to-day administration is entrusted to the Principal, managed by the Executive Committee with the General Officer Commanding 35 Division as its Chairman.



Tuck and other Shops



Founders Day Parade

S.E. COLLEGE, BAHAWALPUR

Government S.E (Sadiq Egerten) College Bahawalpur is counted among the oldest colleges of Asia. Its history consists of 125 years. This institution was founded in 1886.

Sadiq Egerten College, abbreviated as S.E. College was established consequent upon the recommendation of the Educational Committee of former



Bahawalpur State as early as 25th April, 1886. It was initially named Upper Egerten School, then upgraded as Bahawalpur Egerten College and finally in 1895 renamed as Sadiq Egerten College after the name of Late Nawab of Bahawalpur, Sir Muhammad Sadiq Khan Abbasi, the Fourth.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur lived up to the glorious traditions of his ancestors, the Abbasids by establishing this great institution. No tuition fee was charged in the beginning and stipends were generously awarded to the students. In 1895 Bahawalpur State had, in addition to this seat of higher learning, three middle schools, two girl's schools, one school for the children of army personnel and thirty three primary schools.



S. E. College proved a milestone in imparting higher education to the people of the State in particular but its doors were also opened for people of other areas. The College stood as an Oasis in the desert between Lahore and Karachi. It catered to the educational needs of the people from far flung areas as far as Mianwali, Dera Ismail Khan and Quetta. It was on this firm foundation that an edifice of higher education was raised in this area which now can host of 27 Arts Colleges, one Medical College and a University.

The college was upgraded to degree classes (Arts in 1926 and Science in 1955). In 1922 the number of students was 22 which increased to 71 in 1923. Present strength of the students in Degree Classes is 1101 while in Inter Classes it is 1610; ninety six teachers are on the college staff.

College Building:

Originally the college was started in the old building of the Upper Egerton School. Col. Dulles, the Political Agent laid the foundation stone of the new college building in **1907 (now Sadiq Dane High School)**.



S.D. High School, Bahawalpur

After the Independence there was influx of refugees and the number of students increased all of a sudden but the College building could not meet the new requirements.

Consequently, a new building was constructed; the foundation stone was laid by Col. A. J. Dring on 7th June, 1950. The present building is spread over 261,360 square feet with 29 class rooms, and several laboratories. The college has a spacious library with a reading room for students and a reference room for the teachers. The library has about 20,000 books. There are two hostels, which provide accommodation to 250 students. The college also has two play-grounds, a gymnasium, an auditorium, a dispensary and a big hall.

Literary Activities:

In 1923, the college brought out its first issue of the magazine (The Oasis) in English while the Urdu Section was called Nakhlistan Abad. Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, the renowned poet of Pakistan, Prof. M. D. Hassan a veteran educa-

tionist and Prof. Dilshad Kalanchivi, a well known Saraiki poet and winner of President's Award, have also been the editors of the college magazine. The Oasis had the privilege of publishing a letter of Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal and a message from the father of the nation Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Convocation addresses were delivered on different occasions by such eminent scholars as Mr. G. D. Sondhi, Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas, Sir Abdul Qadir, Syed Suleiman Nadvi and Dr. Khalifa Shujauddin. In addition to these people, Lord Dufferin and Lord Reading (Viceroy of India) also visited the college.

Other Activites:

Sports were always encouraged in the college. The great hockey player Samiullah is an old student of SE. College. 346 Rolls of Honor have so far been awarded to the talented students in sports, 93 on academic accomplishments and 88 in other activities since 1936-37. To carry this institution's traditions forward Old Boys Association was formed in 1923, which is now named as "AL SADIQOON".

To commemorate the Centenary of S.E. College Bahawalpur, Pakistan Post Office issued postage stamp of Rs. 11- value on April 25, 1986.

DOMINICAN CONVENT SCHOOL

Dominican Convent Higher Secondary School, Bahawalpur is owned and operated by The Dominican Sisters of Our Lady of the Rosary. The school was officially opened on the 5th of May, 1958, with Father Bertrand Boland as the first principal. Upon the arrival of the Sisters in October of that year, leadership of the school was turned over to Sr. Purissima. Although Dominican Convent School was begun as a middle school, within two years it became a high school.

Cambridge classes began to be offered to students in 2000, and the school was upgraded to a Higher Secondary School in 2003.



Father Bertrand Boland (The first principal of the school) making his speech on the Silver Jubilee of the school



Dominican Convent School

Each year witnessed an increasing enrollment which necessitated the construction of more classrooms. One new area was named the Sr. Lydia Monahan, O.P. Block in honor of Sr. Lydia, one of the first missionary sisters, who ministered and died here in Pakistan. Another area was dedicated in honor of Sr. Sue Wojciechowski who also worked and died here. With the construction of the Sr. Suzanne Dolan, O. P. Block, the school became a harmonious whole including classrooms, a library, three science laboratories, and two computer laboratories. This block was named in honor of Sr. Suzanne who gave many

years of dedicated service to the people of Bahawalpur.

Presently, to meet the needs for adequate space for students and parents for special programs and performances, a new auditorium is being constructed.

Because of the experienced, dedicated, and highly qualified staff, and strong visionary leadership, Dominican Convent School has three times received the Best Institute Award from the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Bahawalpur. It is reputed as the best institution of the area, producing 100% results every year.

Former students of Dominican Convent Higher Secondary School feel proud to have been students of this great institution. They are serving humanity in many fields, including Medicine, Engineering, Pakistan Air Force and the Army. The first Female GD Pilot of Pakistan Air Force Nadia Gull is an old convent Arian.

Currently, Sister Anna Bakhsi is the principal of Dominican Convent School; she has been serving the school for more than a decade.



Main Building, Convent School, Bahawalpur

LEADING PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

THE PUNJAB COLLEGE, BAHAWALPUR

The Punjab College Bahawalpur, a chain of Punjab Group of Colleges, was established in 2008 and started functioning as an academic institution for higher secondary and graduation classes. Later on, a separate girls' campus was established in 2012 with the name of Punjab College for Girls, Bahawalpur. It is a valuable addition to the scanty educational resources of Bahawalpur soil. Its target is to impart good quality education in a comfortable environment.



In addition to its elegant building, the campuses of the college provide air-conditioned classrooms, up-to-date labs, and a nice library that adds a greater charm to its learning environment. The latest equipments and the facilities like multimedia projectors, plasmas, high speed internet services and latest computers add to the beauty of the colleges.

The primary objective of the colleges is to groom and educate young students with a view to build upon their potentials and the personalities that are intellectually and morally sound and socially amiable and well-adjusted. It also enables these young men to play the role of leaders in mainstream of national activities of their choices. To impart the best quality education, the colleges

offer programmes like F.Sc., ICS, I.Com. in affiliation with BISE Bahawalpur. B.Sc, and B.Com programmes are offered in affiliation with the Islamia University of Bahawalpur, while BBA, BSCS, and M.Com are offered under the umbrella of University of Central Punjab (UCP), Lahore. The academic year is divided into three terms. At the end of each term, the colleges conduct examinations, and parents are sent comprehensive progress reports of their children. In this regards, parent-teachers' meetings are also conducted after the end of each term. The institutions also collect feedback from the students about the efficiency of the teachers.

Punjab Colleges Bahawalpur also conducted a mega event in the history of Bahawalpur with the title 'Brain of Bahawalpur Quiz Competition-2013'. The aims and objectives of the event was to boost a sense of competition among the students to uplift learning environment and to bring all the students belonging from government and private schools on one platform, so that they would learn from each other. At the end of the Competition, cash prizes along with merit certificates and trophies were awarded among the winners and participants. Two prizes of 1 lac were also given to those students who got positions in Matriculation Board Exams.

BEACONHOUSE SCHOOL SYSTEM (BSS)

Beaconhouse School System in Pakistan is the branch of a company with same name. It is a group of private fee-paying academic institutions located throughout 30 cities in Pakistan. BSS provides pre-school education, primary education, secondary education and preparation for the international General Certificate of Education (GCE) and local Secondary School Certificate (SSC) examinations.

Bahawalpur Campus

Level: Preschool, Grade 1-11 (Matriculation and O Level)

THE CITY SCHOOL

The City School is one of the largest private English Medium School Systems in Pakistan. It has branches in including Karachi, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Lahore, Okara, Larkana, Sukkur, Sahiwal, Vehari, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Multan, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Peshawar, Kohat, Quetta, Mardan, Rahimyar Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bahawalpur and others. It has international branches in UAE, Saudi Arabia and Bangladesh.

ALPINA SCHOOL, BAHAWALPUR

Alpina Schools (est. 1983) are Playgroup to Matriculation & GCE O Level Schools, in Bahawalpur, Hasilpur and Lodhran, with an enrolment of over 3000 students. Alpina School derives its distinctive strength from the founding Directors of this school. Run by Mr. Nasim Jafri and Mrs. Najma Jafri, it is a cornerstone for junior and high school learning. Both are outstanding educationists and absolutely dedicated to their educational cause. Mr. Jafri has been in the teaching profession for more than forty-five years. Among his extensive and varied educational experiences he has held the coveted position of Superintendent and Principal American International School. He is currently the senior most ex-employee for South Asia on the American Schools employee records. He has also taught ESL, TOEFL and SAT classes to Americans for different multinationals and has held numerous Teacher Training Labs. Currently, apart from handling the administrative side of the school, he is Member UNO Educational Development Council for Asia and Middle East; Member of International School Services, New Jersey; Chairman Supreme Council Overseas Pakistani's Welfare Organization; Member of Pakistan Institute of National Affairs; and Patron-in-Chief, Private Schools Association, Bahawalpur District/Division.

Other Private Educational Institutions include:

The Educators, The Pioneer School, The Bloomfield, Bahawalpur Law Col-

lege, Al Farooq School, The Roots etc...

Notable Government Educational Institutions include:

Government Sadiq Degree College for Girls, IT Linkzz (Institute of Information Technology and Professional Studies), Government College of Technology, Government Sadiq College of Commerce, Government Polytechnic Institute for Women, Government Technical Training Institute, Allama Iqbal College of Commerce, Climber Public School, Government Para Medical School, Army Public School etc.

PUNJAB DANISH SCHOOLS IN BAHAWALPUR DIVISION

Brief Introduction

Danish Schools are being established with an objective to provide quality education to children belonging to low income segment of society especially of under developed areas of Punjab. The project aims at providing par excellence education with boarding and lodging facility under conducive learning environment. During phase-I, as an initial target, 32 complete residential primary schools (class 1-5) for 450 students each for boys and girls at 16 sites will be established.

The land area of each school will be over 100 acres with construction area of approximately 130,000 Sq.ft. The estimated cost of construction and annual recurring expenses for each school will be Rs. 243.00 million and Rs. 120.000 million respectively. These schools are being established under "Punjab Daanish School System and Centers of Excellence Authority" under its own Act and will be governed through Board of Governors, headed by the Concerned Deputy Commissioners. The CEO of the Authority while giving a presentation to the Chief Minister, Punjab, briefed that initially 13 Daanish sites (26 schools) had been taken up. All sites stood identified except Mian Channu and Rojhan.

Punjab Danish Schools and Centres of Excellence was established in 2010 under the Punjab Daanish Schools and Centres of Excellence Authority Act, 2010. The Act clearly describes the functions of the Authority and particularly the criteria for admission which is solely based on poverty and levels of deprivation. The schools are meant only for the marginalized girls and boys of the society who have always need special attention of the Government.

The Authority is headed by the Chief Executive i.e. Chief Minister of the Province himself. It has a body of members selected from amongst parliamentarians, eminent educationists and related bureaucracy. The Managing Director is the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority.

At each location, one school for girls and boys each has been established. A Board constituted by the Authority keeps a close eye on the management of these schools. The Board consists of persons of sound moral and financial integrity with no conflict of interest with the aims and objectives of this School System.

The Punjab Daanish Schools and Centers of Excellence Authority Act, 2010, provides unambiguous criteria of merit based selection from amongst the group of the **“destitute, most deprived and marginalized students”**

Section 9 of the Act, provides that “the governing body” of a Daanish School shall admit the destitute, most deprived and marginalized student, if the total combined gross income of the members of the household of student does not exceed six thousand rupees per month, (enhanced to Rs. 7000/- in 2011) or any other amount as may be notified by the Authority and the student, in order of precedence, falls in either of the following sub-categories:

- (a) He is orphan having lost both of his parents and having no guardian or being taken care of by an elder sibling or a member of extended family.
- (b) He is orphan and living with his mother.

- (c) His both parents are illiterate; the parents do not own an immovable property and either of them is disabled.
- (d) He has been a school dropout and his both parents are illiterate and the parents do not own any immovable property.
- (e) His both parents are illiterate; the parents do not own any immovable property and do not have any fixed job or source of income.
- (f) He is not resident of a Town, Tehsil or District headquarters and any of his parents is a semi-skilled or un-skilled menial village worker, and the parents do not own any immovable property and are illiterate, and
- (g) He is resident of a Town, Tehsil or District headquarters and his household resides in a katcha house.

The antecedent verification committee shall determine the merit for admission in the school on the basis of criteria mentioned in the above section.

PUNJAB DAANISH SCHOOL, HASILPUR

(Rs. in million)

Description	Approved Cost	Physical Progress
Bahawalpur District	533.717	
Hasilpur Boys	275.374	Completed
Hasilpur Girls	258.343	Completed
For campus use	75-acres	
Spare for Agri. Purpose and further extension	325-acres	

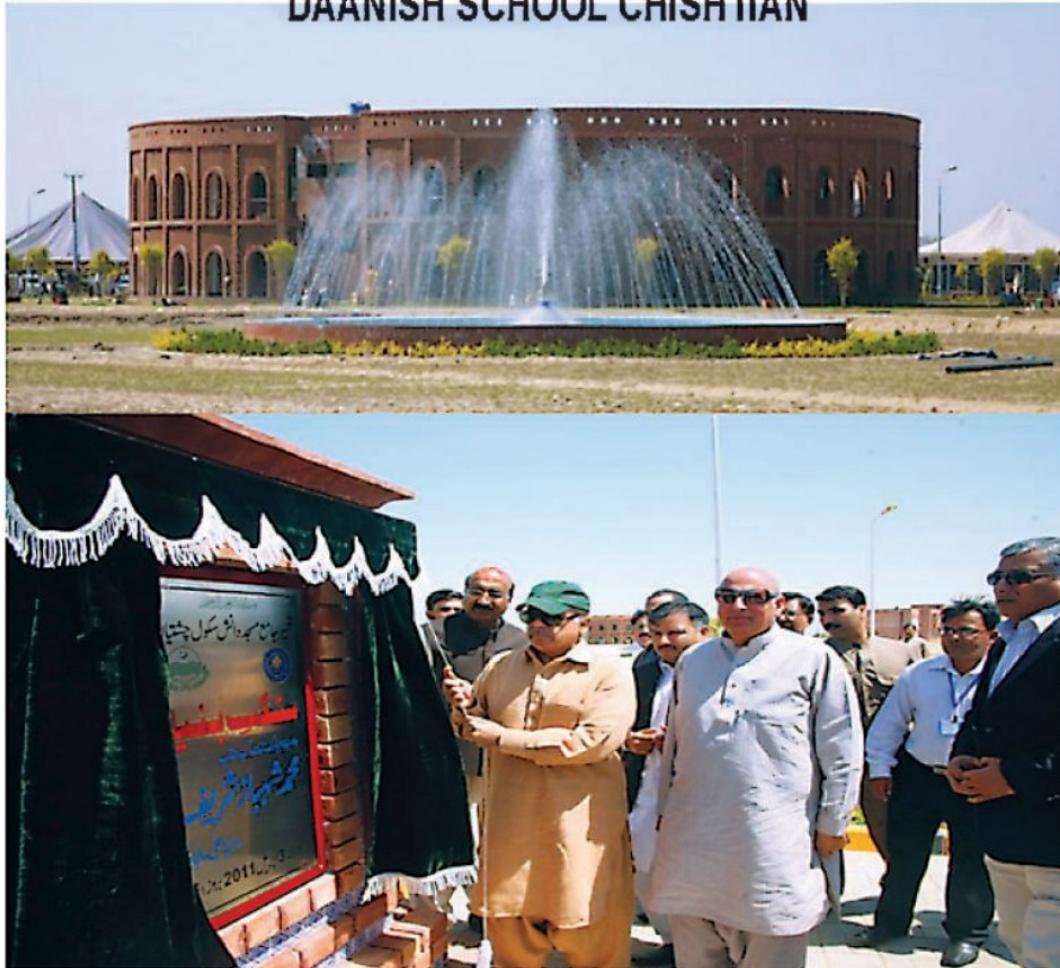


PUNJAB DAANISH SCHOOL, CHISHTIAN

(Rs. in Millions)

Description	Approved Cost	Physical Progress
Bahawalnagar District	415.970	
Chistian Boys	214.180	Completed
Chistian Girls	201.790	Completed
Completion Date	06.09.2010	
Total Area Boys & Girls	507 acres.	
For campus use	307 acres	
Spare for Agri. Purpose	200 acres	

DAANISH SCHOOL CHISHTIAN



PUNJAB DAANISH SCHOOL, RAHIMYAR KHAN

(Rs. in Millions)

Description	Approved Cost	Physical Progress
Rahimyar Khan District	519.000	
Rahimyar khan Boys	269.000	Completed
Rahimyar khan Girls	250.000	Completed
Total Area Boys & Girls	104-acres.	
For campus use	104-acres	

DAANISH SCHOOL RAHIMYARKHAN

ACADEMIC BLOCK



HOSTEL BLOCK



BAHAWAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL



Bahawal Victoria Hospital

This historic Institution was inaugurated by Lord Viscount Wavell, the then Viceroy of India. It started as a Civil Hospital in 1867 with an indoor capacity of 36 beds, an outdoor department, a dispensary and an operation theatre. In 1906, it was named as Bahawal Victoria Hospital, some new buildings were constructed and 40 beds were also added.

In 1950 the specialties of surgery, Medicine, Radiology, Gynecology, Pathology and Ophthalmology were established. A nursing School was added in 1952. Classes leading to L.S.M.F. were started here in 1956. Since its affiliation with Quaid-e-Azam Medical College in 1971, this hospital has turned over a new leaf and has developed by leaps and bounds. Today B.V. Hospital can proudly be termed as one of the best and largest health institution of the country. Bahawalpur Victoria Hospital is the affiliated teaching hospital with more than 1300 beds with modern operation theatre - complex and CT Scan facilities.

CIVIL HOSPITAL



Civil Hospital, Bahawalpur

On 4th March 2013, The Chief Minister Punjab, Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif inaugurated the 410-Bedded Civil Hospital Jhangiwala Road, Bahawalpur affiliated with QAMC at the cost of Rs 2.54 Billion. The hospital has been completed in 14 months.



BINO

BAHAWALPUR INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE & ONCOLOGY

Bahawalpur Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Oncology (BINO) is the 12th Nuclear Medical Centre of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, located at Noor Mahal road, adjacent to Bahawal Victoria Hospital Bahawalpur. It has been established to provide diagnostic and treatment facilities to the patients. It became operational in August 1998. Since its inception, it has come up remarkably well to cater to the needs not only of Bahawalpur Division but also of the peripheral areas of Southern Punjab and adjoining areas of Sindh and Baluchistan.

FUNCTIONS: The aim and Objectives of this Institute are as:

1. To provide the treatment facilities to cancer patients with Radiation therapy, Chemotherapy, Hormonal therapy, Immunotherapy.
2. To provide diagnostic & therapeutic facilities using Nuclear Medicine and RIA Technologies.
3. To provide diagnostic facilities to non-malignant disorders, using radiology pathology and ultrasound technologies.
4. To provide breast cancer screening facilities.
5. To provide teaching and training facilities to the under graduate and post graduate Medical and Para Medical students.
6. To facilitate research projects in the fields of Nuclear Medicine and Radiation Therapy. MINAR functions through following organizational structure:

PATIENT CARE:

Outdoor Patient Department:

The following sections are working in Outdoor Patient department:

1. Nuclear Medicine Department
2. Clinical Oncology Department
3. Radiation Therapy Department
4. R. I. A. Laboratory
5. Pathology Department
6. Breast Care Clinic

How to Get Best Services from BINO:

1. Patients should first call or visit BINO to make appointments for their investigation/treatment.
2. Patients should report early in the day when they come for their tests, preferably before 8:30 in the morning because many tests take a long time to complete, sometimes even up to 4-5 hours.
3. As a policy patient is expected to pay government charges for their tests, the amount needed should be ascertained and the patient should have it with him/her when reporting for the test.
4. Patients are generally referred by their physicians for tests at BINO but sometimes they can come directly too and they will be assessed here and if tests are needed, these will be done.

Patients are advised to contact RECEPTION for all necessary guidance and help.



Chapter 4

DAZZLING FUTURE

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN BAHAWALPUR DIVISION 2008-2017

All growth depends upon activity. There is no development physically or intellectually without effort, and effort means work.

-Calvin Coolidge

- DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN BAHAWALPUR DIVISION 2009-2017 (PROJECTS COMPLETED)
- KEY PROJECTS , FUTURE PROPOSALS
- PICTORIAL VIEW OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
- PUNJAB DAANISH SCHOOLS IN BAHAWALPUR DIVISION
- QUAID-E-AZAM SOLAR PARK – THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD
- BAHAWALPUR VISION 2040 – ORGANIZED BY BAHAWALPUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN BAHAWALPUR DIVISION

(2009-2017)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Cost (Rs. In Millions)
1	Dualization of Noor Mahal Road Bahawalpur	56.221
2	Dualization of road from Baghdad-ul-Jadid to University	59.109
3	Construction of Fruit and Vegetable Market	92.966
4	Construction of Bus stands for AC Coaches	39.983
5	Astroturf in Hockey Stadium Bahawalpur	66.000
6	Renovation Bahawal Club	10.000
7	Construction of Rohi Park	3.500
8	Dualization from Sir Sadiq Road to General Bus Stand	113.859
9	Construction of Under-Pass near Railway Station	113.000
10	Dualization of road from Library Chowk to Old Chungi Yazman Road	147.840
11	Dualization of road from Farid Gate to old Press Club	23.484
12	Improvement of Bahawalnagar and Haroonabad City roads (7-City Roads)	150.000
13	Dualization DC Chowk to University Chowk	8.017
14	Renovation of SD High School Bahawalpur	3.406
15	Grant for Chamber of Commerce Bahawalpur	5.500
16	Grant for Construction of Press Club Bahawalpur	2.100
17	Construction of Ring Road	343.638
18	Flyover (Multan-Bahawalpur Road)	557.978
19	Dualization of road from Bahawalpur-Yazman Road to Air Port	65.473
20	Renovation of Technical High School Bahawalpur	9.560
21	Lining of AP Branch and 1-L/ AP Branch Bahawalpur	27.104
22	Waqf Janaza Gah Bahawalpur	12.070

23	Jamia Masjid Al-Sadiq Bahawalpur	4.810
24	W/I & Rehabilitation of Old Circular road connecting Ahmad Puri Gate, Farid Gate, Multani Gate and Shikarpuri Gate Bahawalpur	28.616
25	Dualization of road from Nawab Sir Sadiq Khan Abbasi road at Gulberg Chowk to Railway road Bahawalpur	47.967
26	Establishment of Boys Degree College Samma Satta	64.145
27	Establishment of Girls Degree College Samma Satta, Bahawalpur	64.538
28	Establishment of Vocational Training Institute for Girls and Boys Bahawalpur	86
29	Establishment of Teacher Training Institute for Girls Bahawalpur.	89.914
30	Construction of Working Women Hostel/Craft Bazaar	39.000
31	Establishment of Drug Testing Lab at Bahawalpur	115.000
32	Establishment of Civil Hospital at Bahawalpur	3319.032
33	Re-construction of building and Consolidation of facilities at Government Polytechnic Institute (W) Bahawalpur	52.702
34	Establishment of Rice Research Institute at Bahawalnagar	167
35	Dualization of Uni-lever Road RahimYar Khan	25

FOUNDATION LAID BY CHIEF MINISTER, PUNJAB

(Rs. in Millions)

District	Name of Scheme	Cost	Remarks
Bahawalpur	Establishment of Veterinary University Bahawalpur	3500.000	Foundation stone laid by Chief Minister
Bahawalnagar	Establishment of Paramedic Livestock School at Bahawalnagar	62.000	Foundation stone laid by Chief Minister
Rahimyar khan	W/I of main Link road between KLP Motorway (Iqbalabad) to Rahimyar khan city	132.667	Foundation stone laid by Chief Minister
	Establishment of Degree College for Women at Rahimyar khan	72.637	Foundation stone laid by Chief Minister
	Establishment of Govt. Degree college for women at 121/1 L Tehsil Khanpur District Rahimyar khan	70.523	Scheme approved.

KEY PROJECTS

MAJOR PROJECTS (Completed) (In Millions)

- Dual Carriageway Islamia University (L=2.26 km) 59.109
- Vegetable /Fruit Market 92.966

• Bus Stand for AC Coaches	93.983
• Astroturf -Hockey Stadium	67.610
• Dual carriageway Noor Mahal Road (L=1.35 km)	56.610
• Hasilpur-Head Islam Road (1.00-km)	10.000

(In Millions)

Dualization/Over Head Bridge Bahawalpur -Multan Road	611.050
Underpass near Railway Station Bahawalpur	113.000
Ring Road (Southern bypass L=24.0 Km)	179.195
Ring Road (Northern bypass L=12.0 Km)	123.540
W/I Bahawalpur -Yazman Road (31.0 Km)	361.891
W/I Yazman -Mansoora Road (53.30 Km)	417.441
W/I Vehari -Hasilpur Road (Bahawalpur-Section) (13.77 Km)	290.715
W/I Shahi Road (Jetha Bhutta -Chowk Bahadar) (55.0 Km)	755.313
W/I Sadiqabad- Kashmoor Road (35.0 Km)	586.060
Renovation of Bahawal Club	10.000
Dualization of road From Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Road to General Bus Stand Bahawalpur via Milad Chowk	125

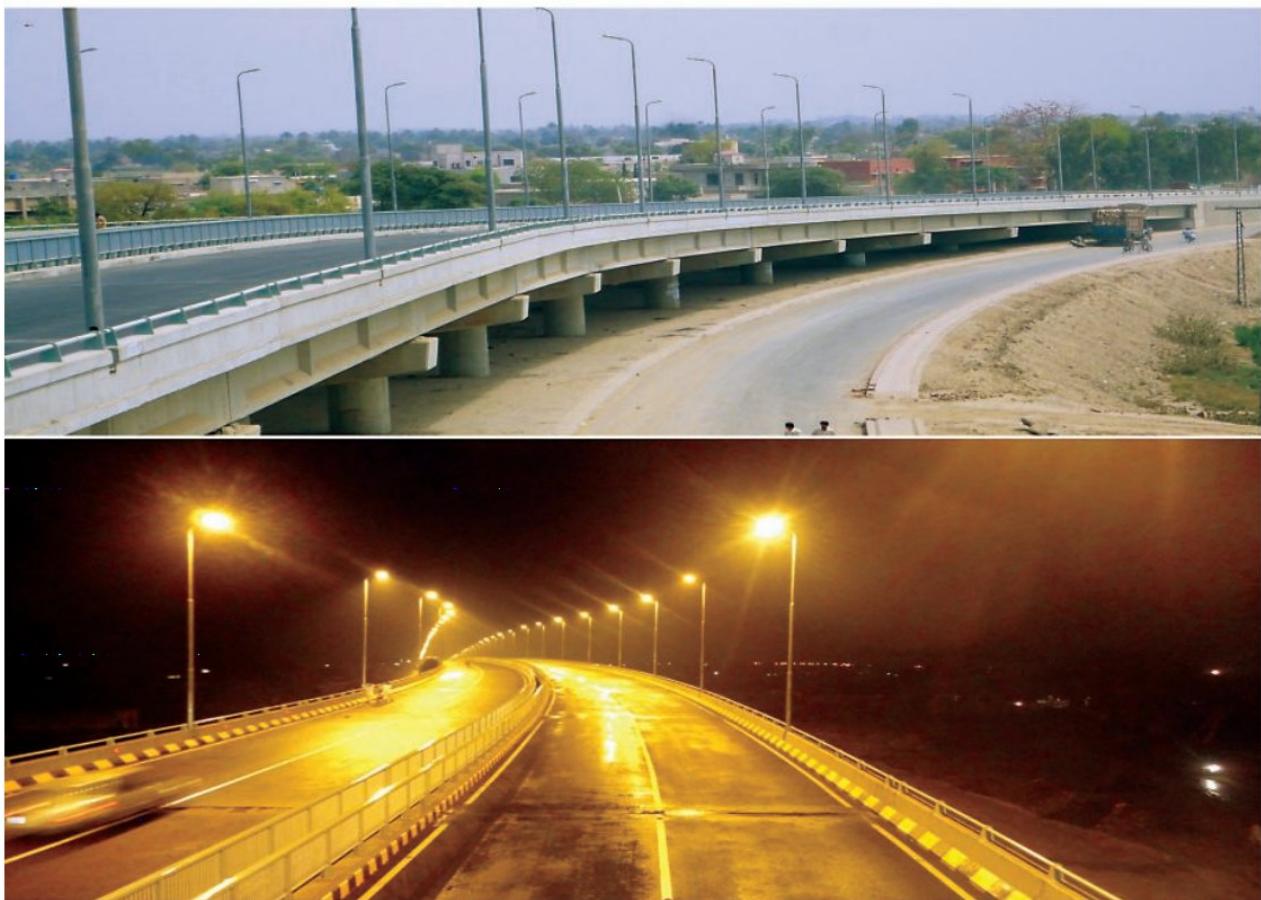
FUTURE PROPOSALS

• Establishment of Forest Park near Karachi Mor Bahawalpur (Rs.100 M)
• Establishment of Lake, Empress Bridge at River Sutlej Bahawalpur (Rs.100 M)
• Improvement of City roads Bahawalnagar - (Rs.150M)
• Dualization of Road from Abbasia Mor to Unilever Factory Rahim-yarkhan City (Rs.25M)
• Construction of Sutlej River Lake Park Bahawalpur

PICTORIAL VIEW OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A picture speaks louder than words

FLY-OVER BAHAWALPUR



Over Head Bridge connecting Bahawalpur-Lodhran



Vocational Training Institute (Boys) Bahawalpur

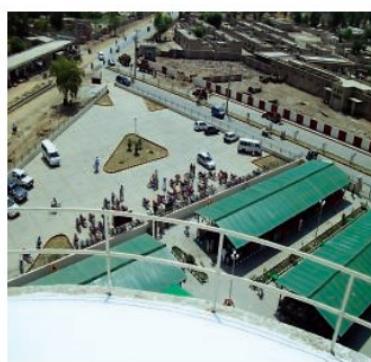
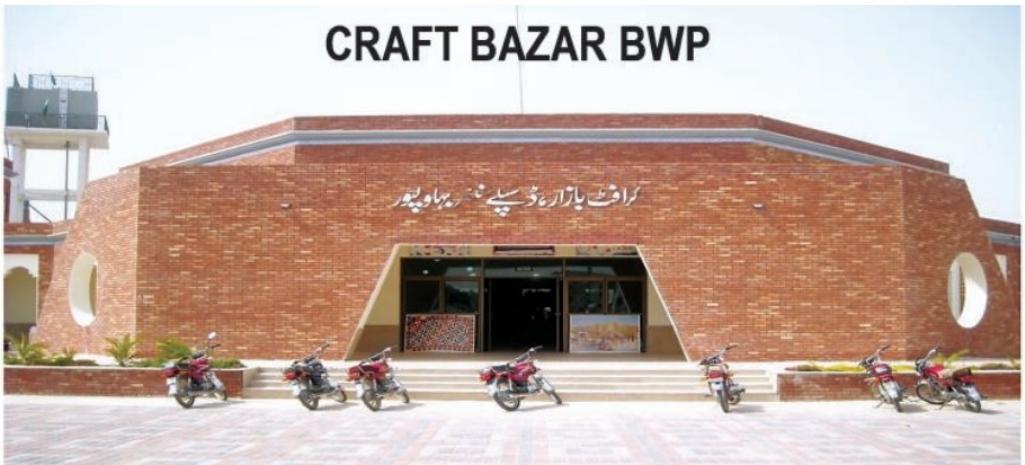


Construction of Operation Theatre



Multi-Purpose Hall Girls High School Satellite Town, Bahawalpur

CRAFT BAZAR BWP

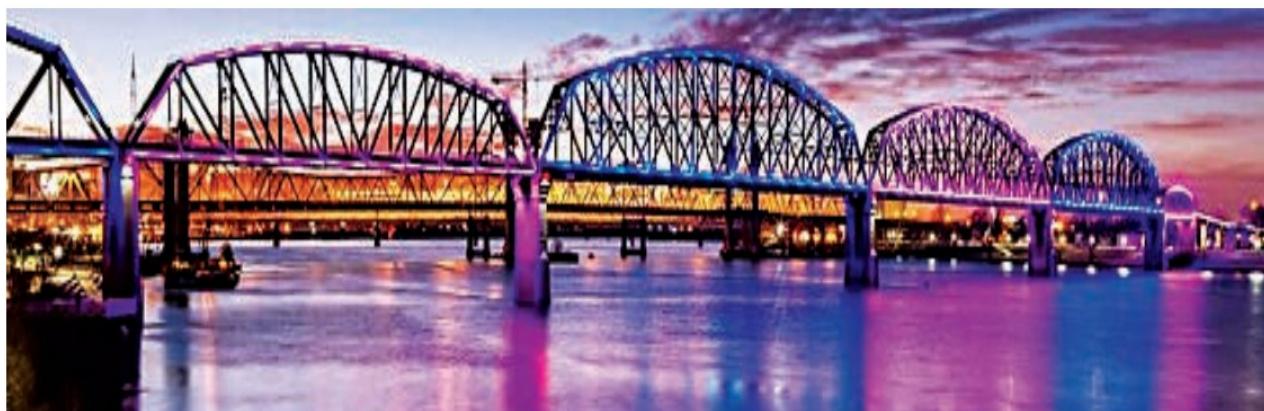


MODEL BAZAR
BAHAWALPUR





Civil Hospital, Jhangiwal Road
Bahawalpur



Empress Bridge, Bahawalpur

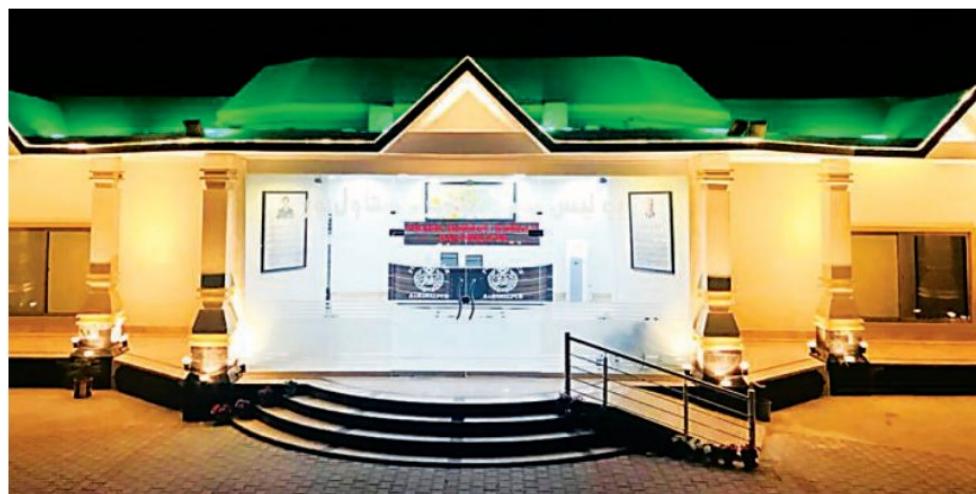
KHIDMAT MARKAZ (SERVING THE UNSERVED)



The Government of Punjab, in order to facilitate the General Public under one roof, provided the following facilities at Khidmat Markaz Near District Courts opposite Deputy Commissioner House, Abbas Manzil Bahawalpur:-

- 1-Birth Certificate
- 2-Death Certificate
- 3-Marriage Certificate
- 4-Divorce Certificate
- 5-Domicile Certificiae
- 6-Learner Driving License
- 7-Fard Malkiat (Only for Tehsil Bahawalpur City)
- 8-Character Certificate
- 9-Route Permit
- 10-Motor Vehicle Registration
- 11-Vehicle Transfer
- 12-Ownership
- 13-Token Tax
- 14-General Post Office
- 15-Nadra E-Sahulat

POLICE KHIDMAT MARKAZ BAHAWALPUR



At the Police Khidmat Markaz, the following facilities have been provided under one roof:-

- 1- Driving Learners Permit
- 2- Renewal of Driving License
- 3- International Driving permit
- 4- Character Certificate
- 5- General Police Verification
- 6- Vehicle Clearance Certificate
- 7- Lost Documents
- 8- Reporting of Crime
- 9- Copy of F.I.R
- 10- Entry of Tenant
- 11- Entry of House Keeper
- 12- Women Help Desk

Opening Hours: From Monday to Saturday 9.00 AM to 9.00 PM

Phone No. 0321-6852265 / 062-2881615 / 062-2884515

Address: Next to PS Cantt, near Saraiki Chowk, Bahawalpur

QUAID-E-AZAM SOLAR PARK, BAHAWALPUR

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

“Nature has given you everything. You have got unlimited resources. The foundations of your state have been laid, and it is now for you to build, and build as quickly as you can. So go ahead, I wish you Godspeed”

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Pakistan is blessed with abundance of renewable energy potential but so far it has not been harnessed except for large hydroelectric projects. The Ministry



of Water and Power has prepared the Renewable Energy Policy of Pakistan in 2006, which envisages mainstreaming of renewable energy in the development plans of the country. The renewable energy according to the scope of the policy includes technologies like small hydro, solar photovoltaic and wind power generation.

The Government of Punjab, has dedicated land about 15 Km from Baha-

walpur for the purpose of establishing a 1000 MW Solar Park for generation of electricity from the solar energy. This is an initiative of Government of the Punjab, Pakistan to reduce reliance on fossil fuels in generation of electricity and to overcome the ever expanding gap between energy production and demand. 500 acres have been reserved to set up the first 100 MW PV Solar Power Plant.

This project aims to mark the beginning of the Province's journey towards generation of renewable energy and a cleaner and greener future.

The electricity generated from solar energy park set up at Bahawalpur provides not only to Bahawalpur but other districts of South Punjab and the entire Punjab benefits from this historic project. Ten thousand acres of land is allocated for Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park and will not be allowed to be used for



any other purposes. It is also believed that the local youth of the area is given preference for the jobs in Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park. Shahbaz Sharif said that Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi was an enlightened leader who carried out invaluable development work in this area. It is Pakistan's as well as one of the world's largest solar power projects.

Previously, Ivanpah, California was the largest solar power plant which generates massive 392 MW electricity whereas, Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park now produces 2.5 times more power than the Ivanpah i.e., 1000 MW.

The Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park project is a joint venture of the Government of Punjab, Bank of Punjab and M/S TBEA Ltd. of China.

The government of Pakistan has been making tireless efforts to end load



shedding once and for all by introducing new power projects. 23,000 MW of electricity has been produced since Pakistan's independence and the government aims to add 21,000 MW to the system within the next 8 years.

On May 5th, 2015, The Prime Minister of Pakistan Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif along with the Chief Minister of Punjab Mian Muhammad Shah-baz Sharif inaugurated the 100 MW Solar Power Plant.

On the occasion, he said several mega projects in the power sector have



been launched which will help overcome the power shortage in Pakistan by 2017-2018.

Terming the 46 billion dollars of Chinese investment in Pakistan as unprecedented, all projects with the Chinese cooperation will be completed on time. Pakistan and China will establish a special committee, in order to ensure these projects are completed on record time. Speaking at the ceremony, The Chief Minister Punjab, Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif said that once completed,



the QASP will be the biggest Solar Power project in the world.

He also revealed that China provided a Rs 2 billion concession on the project. He further added the project will begin generating another 350 MW of electricity by the end of this year.

In the first phase, at least 0.5 million Solar Panels have been installed in three blocks over 500 acres of the solar park land.

Earlier, the infrastructure for the park, including a boundary wall, buildings and roads were constructed while water was taken to the site from a nearby canal. The construction work of the first phase of 100 MW had been taken in hand last year.

The second and third units of the solar park comprise 300 MW and 600 MW, respectively. The work on these two units had been jointly inaugurated last month in Islamabad by the Chinese President Xi Jinping and Prime Minis-

ter Nawaz Sharif. The second phase is expected to be completed in the beginning of next year followed by work on the third phase.

This Solar Power project to produce 1000 MW of electricity will help Pakistan to overcome the shortage of electricity. Moreover, Bahawalpur will have



the honor of world largest Solar Power project.

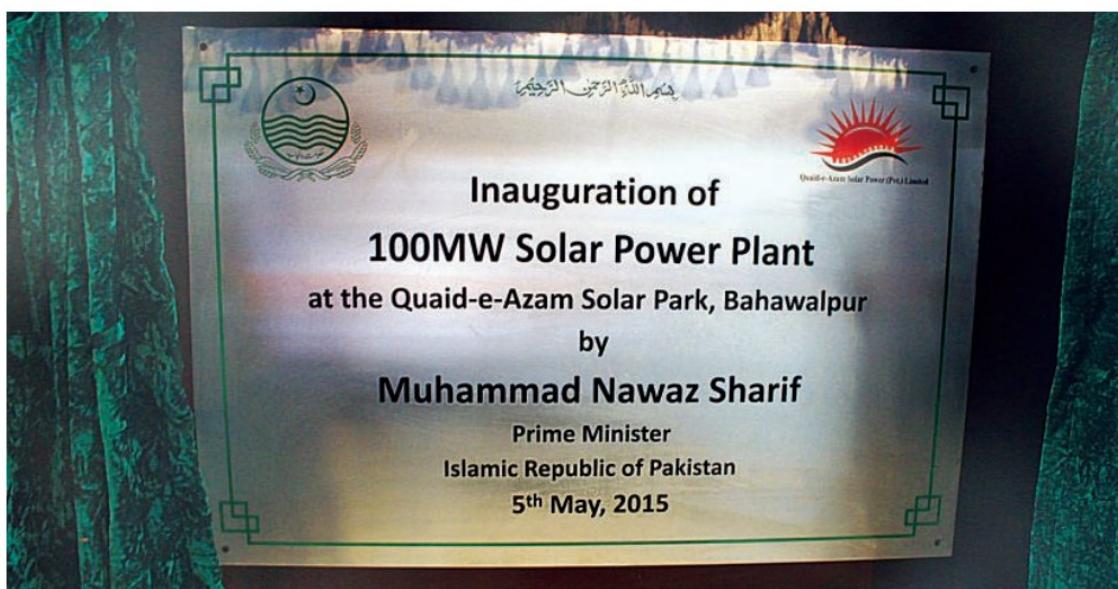
Salient Features of Phase 1:

1.	Total Area of Plant	500 Acre
2.	Plant's Life	25 years
3.	Efficiency of Plant (PR)	>75%
4.	PV Modules (255Wp)	392,160
5.	DC Combiner Boxes	1,300
6.	Inverters (500 K)	200
7.	Transformer (0.315/33 KV)	100
8.	33 KV Collection System Loops	20 Feeders
9.	SVC (-5 to + 15 MVAR)	02



10.	2x100 MVA, 33/132 KV Grid Station	
11.	Internal SCADA/Monitoring System	01
12.	Weather Stations	4





BAHAWALPUR VISION, 2040

(Initiated by Mr. Ameer Yousaf Ex-President Bahawalpur Chamber of Commerce)

The Bahawalpur Chamber of Commerce and Industry, on June 24th, 2014, organized Bahawalpur Economic Development Forum, which envisages the Bahawalpur Vision 2040 and passed a joint Declaration which is as under:

JOINT DECLARATION: Bahawalpur Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Bahawalpur Economic Development Forum, The Political Representatives, The Local Administrations and The People of Bahawalpur Region declared as under:

Energy City

The Bahawalpur vision 2040 states that the chamber of commerce and industry affirms to transform Bahawalpur into a model Green city through efficient consumption practices that include energy conservation measures and increased dependency on renewable sources of energy. To set up a new and independent Energy city capable of producing more than 10,000MW of sustainable, secure, clean and affordable energy supply.

Education City

To build upon the vision of our founding fathers it has been proposed that an independent knowledge City should be established- an educational free trade zone, in which higher education institutions offer international standard services and facilities and forge relationships with businesses and institutions in public and private sectors. They wish to see Bahawalpur as the leading center for teacher training and certification with teachers qualifying for high positions and salaries locally and abroad. They further are determined to offer equal opportunity access to quality and relevant education to each child, to end gender disparity, and to improve governance and management of all educational institutions.

Ultimately it has been realized that education is the engine for truly transforming Bahawalpur and a key driver for turning Bahawalpur vision 2040 into reality.

Henceforth, it is envisioned to provide each child a happy, caring, and stimulating environment, where children will achieve their fullest potential, and make their best contribution to society at large and to Bahawalpur in particular.

Business Promotion & Industrial Estate

As the region's industrial concerns require urgent establishment of the proposed new Industrial Estate in Bahawalpur as well as satellite industrial estates in smaller cities. Through cluster-based industries focusing on multiple-tiered value-addition and a diversified economic base, is to be established to transform Bahawalpur's industries and businesses into globally competitive and export-driven units. They are determined in upgrading the quality of our local and indigenous craft to international standards and help them flourish as major exporters and revenue generators for the region.

For promoting business BCCI (Bahawalpur Chamber of Commerce and Industry) is envisioned as a Business Central, a hub providing a one-window solution for business and licensing. And finally, to provide access to quality goods and services and affirm to improve our connectivity with main trade routes through expanded air, rail, and road networks.

Tourism

It is believed that Bahawalpur has tremendous potential in becoming the tourist capital of South Punjab if it can deliver a world class experience for its visitors.

To unlock its Tourism potential it is important to establish Bahawalpur as the Winter Tourist Destination of choice by holding multiple international events and activities. The focus is to aggressively preserve the city's abundant historic and cultural sites and offer quality events and activities centered on them. BCCI will also continue building upon existing tourism attractions, including sports, by improving and expanding the existing facilities and holding diverse national and international events.

It is further believed that Bahawalpur can generate huge business and employment by establishing itself as a provider of international caliber general or

specialized health services that attract medical tourists from across the borders.

Agriculture, Livestock & Export Processing Zone

This region which is predominantly agrarian faces a clear and existential threat in falling water tables. To avert this threat a commitment for taking urgent steps for sustainable water solutions, including creating a reservoir lake, facilitating establishment of multiple small reservoirs, and providing water channels connectivity for maintaining water level of River Sutlej.

Meanwhile, to fully take advantage of the agricultural resources BCCI looks to improve farm mechanization and expand access to credit, in order to provide diversified, value-added agricultural and livestock goods and services. We further agree that there exists tremendous potential in Halal Foods International Market, and to tap into it we support establishing an Export Processing Zone, with a special focus on meat processing, to lead export-driven growth.

Through better farm practices they thereby envision assured sustainable security of food, nutrition, increased incomes, and reduction in poverty.

Urban Planning

Bahawalpur has sustained over the last 50 years because of the vision of Nawab Sir Sadiq Khan V who truly made Bahawalpur a complete city with all requisite facilities. However when considering the future towards the next 25 years BCCI acknowledges that renovation, expansion, and new infrastructure is urgently required.

They therefore call for the making of comprehensive Urban Master Plans for the cities of Bahawalpur Division. Furthermore, emphasizing the need for improved city governance, to call for developing benchmarked performance measures and improving institutional capacity. Realizing the further need for sustainability they urge determined action in transforming Bahawalpur into a globally competitive Green and Sustainable City. We envision Bahawalpur as the residence of choice because of the high quality of life it offers.

Chapter 5

DIVISIONAL PROFILE

(Facts & Figures)



1. Local Government Setup
2. Administrative Arrangement
3. Economic Sector
4. Political Sector
5. Population Sector
6. Education Sector
7. Health Sector
8. Culture

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SET UP

Description	Bahawalpur	Bahawal-nagar	Rahimyar Khan	Total
Zila Councils	1	1	1	3
TMA's	6	5	4	15
Union Councils	107	118	122	347

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT

Description	Bahawal-pur	Bahawal-nagar	Rahimyar Khan	Total
Districts	1	1	1	3
Tehsils	6	5	4	15
Qanongo Circles	43	18	38	99
Union Councils	107	118	122	347
Cantonment Board	1	--	--	1
Villages/Mouzas	914	1,094	1,150	3,158
Police Stations	21	19	26	66
Patrolling Posts	10	8	13	31

ECONOMIC SECTOR

AGRICULTURE

(In Acres)

Description	Bahawalpur	Bahawal-nagar	Rahimyar Khan	Total
Cultivated Area	10,32,000	14,10,170	14,95,212	39,37,382
Un-Cultivated Area	5,60,000	2,66,320	2,72,272	10,98,592
Total	15,92,000	16,76,490	17,67,484	50,35,974

MAJOR CROPS

(In Metric Tons)

Description	Wheat (MT)	Cotton (Bales)	Sugarcane (MT)	Sunflower (MT)	Rice (MT)
Bahawalpur	7,13,700	11,70,210	6,33,770	41,699	23,889
Bahawalnagar	9,13,000	10,20,890	12,80,700	--	2,49,480
Rahimyar khan	8,49,300	10,22,470	68,42,440	3,149	1,86,530
Total	24,76,000	32,13,570	87,56,910	7,318	4,59,899

LIVESTOCK

Description	Bahawalpur	Bahawal- nagar	Rahimyar Khan	Total
Buffaloes	6,09,254	7,58,061	8,19,854	21,87,169
Cattle	5,50,476	5,43,536	5,19,537	16,13,549
Sheep	1,60,027	4,78,792	1,37,324	7,76,143
Goats	10,44,722	9,57,261	14,88,299	34,90,282
Camels	3,107	4,677	7,069	14,853
G.TOTAL	23,67,586	27,42,327	29,72,083	80,81,996

TOTAL LAND/AREA IN BAHAWALPUR DIVISION

(In Acres)

AREA	Bahawalpur	Bahawal- nagar	Rahimyar Khan	Total
Settled	1592	1676	1767	5035000
Cholistan	4028	1011	1616	6655000

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Description	Bahawal- pur	Bahawal- nagar	Rahimyar Khan	Total
Sugar Mills	1	1	5	7
Spinning/weaving units	10	1	33	44

Ginning Mills	137	82	203	422
Flour Mills	37	10	47	94
Ghee Mills	4	--	1	5
Poultry feed Mills	3	11	5	19
Paper & Paper board	2	2	--	4
Light engineering	1	14	--	15
Fertilizer factory	--	--	1	1
Beverage	--	--	3	3
Rice Mills	--	114	5	119
Power looms	--	--	33	33
Chemical Industries	--	--	1	1
TOTAL	195	235	337	767

CORPORATE INSTITUTIONS

Description	BWP	BWN	RYK	Total
Chamber of Commerce	1	--	1	2
Anjuman-e- Tajiran	1	1	1	3
Small Industrial Estate	1	--	--	1

REST HOUSES

Description	BWP	BWN	RYK	Total
Circuit House	1	--	--	1
Govt. Department Rest Houses	10	9	6	25
Operational	10	9	6	25
Total	11	9	6	26

POLITICAL SETUP

Description	Total
MNAs	15 (4 Special Seats)
MPAs	31 (3 Special Seats)
Senators	1 (PMLN)

Party Position	MNAs	MPAs
PML-N	11	21
PPP	2	4
PML-Q	1	1
PML-Z	1	2
IND	0	1
PTI	--	1
JI	--	1

POPULATION SECTOR

DIVISION'S POPULATION DATA

(in Millions)

Description	BWP	BWN	RYK	Total
Population	3.270	2.877	4.875	11.472
Male	1.955	1.490	2.540	5.984
Female	1.765	1.387	2.335	5.487
Urban	1.016	0.549	0.955	2.520
Rural	2.704	2.327	3.920	8.951
Population of Cholistan	--	--	--	0.155

EDUCATION SECTOR

Description	BWP	BWN	RYK	Total
Literacy Rate	35%	39%	33%	36%
Govt. School	2127	2647	3645	8419
Govt. Colleges	15	12	8	35
Technical Institutions	16	14	13	43
Special Education	10	6	5	21
Private Schools	426	475	484	1385
Private Colleges	24	40	44	108
Deeni Madarssas	445	632	286	1363

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Particular	BWP	BWN	RYK
Boys Colleges	7	6	4
Girls Colleges	8	6	4
Technical Colleges	1	0	1
Polytechnic Institutes	2	0	1
Vocational Training Institutions / centers	2	6	6
Commerce College	2	8	5
Total	24	26	22

HEALTH SECTOR

Description	BWP	BWN	RYK	TOTAL
Health Institutions	153	160	175	488
Private Hospital	50	38	57	145
Teaching Hospitals	1	--	1	2
Sanctions Posts	4702	2182	4030	10914
Vacant Posts	971	459	1488	2918
No. of Beds	1962	895	1523	4380
Dialysis Machines	13	4	6	23

HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Description	BWP	BWN	RYK	Total
Dispensaries	67	44	48	159
BHUs	71	101	104	276
RHCs	10	10	19	39
THQs	4	4	3	11
DHQs	--	1	--	1
Teaching Hospitals	1	--	1	2
Total	153	160	175	488

CULTURE SECTOR

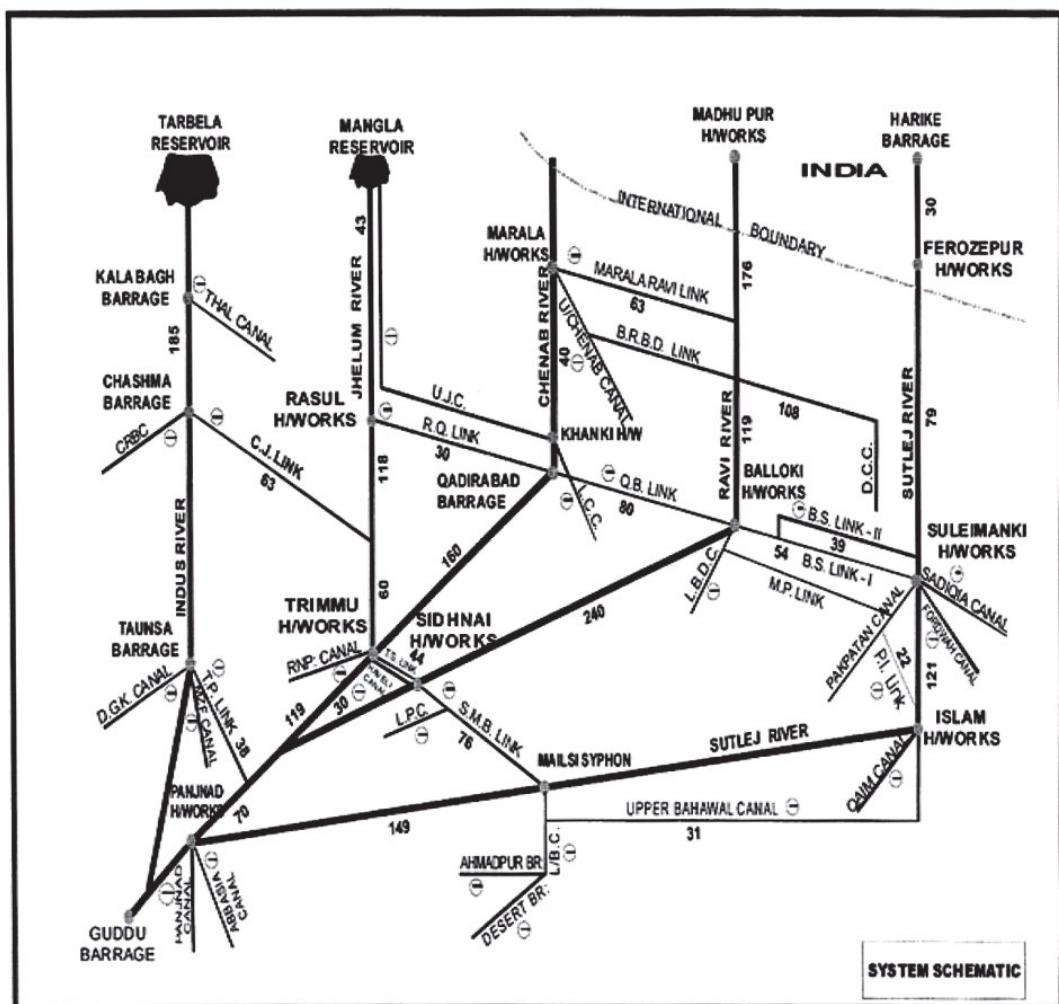
Description	BWP	BWN	RYK	TOTAL
Radio / FM Station	1	1	--	2
Art Councils	1	--	--	1
Stadium	5	5	4	14
Austro turf	1	--	--	1
Museum	1	--	--	1
Library	1	7	1	9
Zoo	1	--	--	1
Jeep rally	1	--	--	1
Melas	1	2	--	3

Chapter 6

CANAL NETWORK

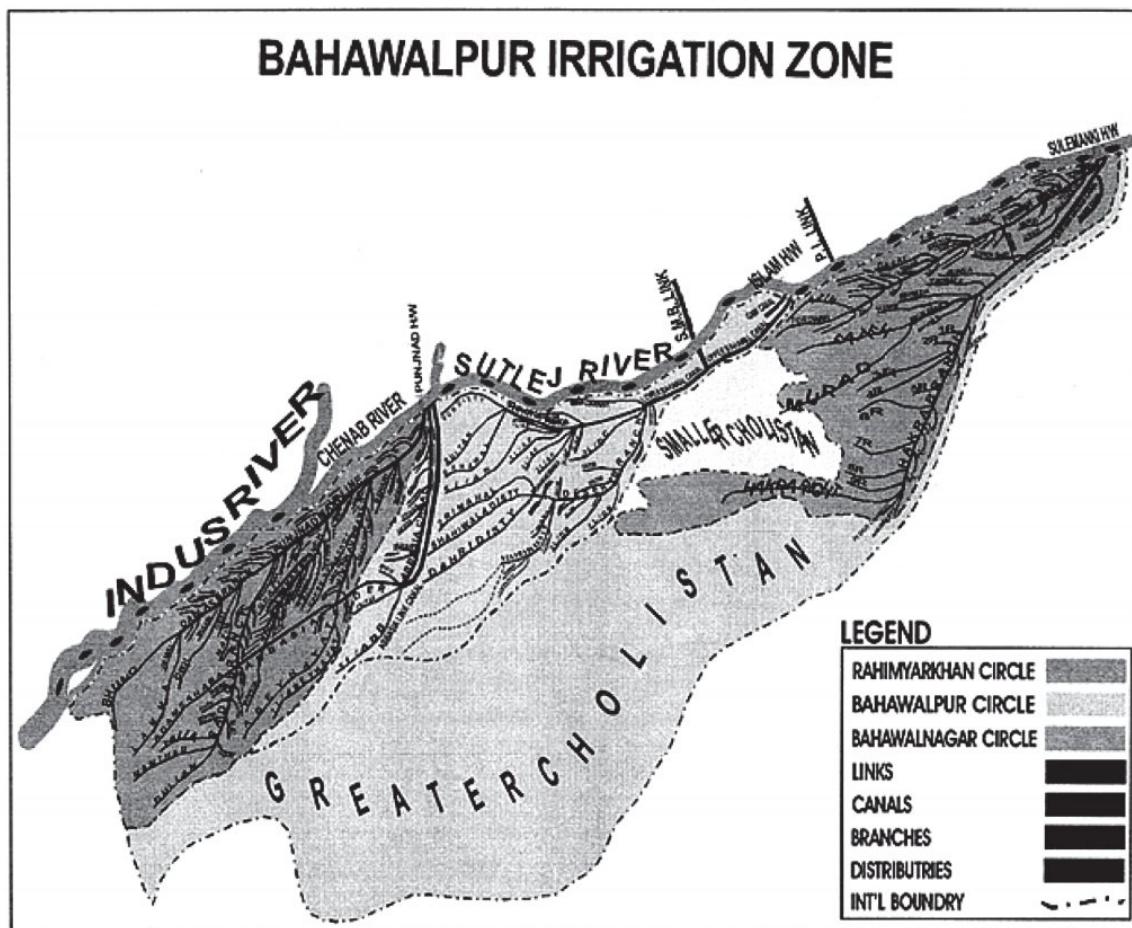
PUNJAB CANAL NETWORK- LARGEST IN THE WORLD

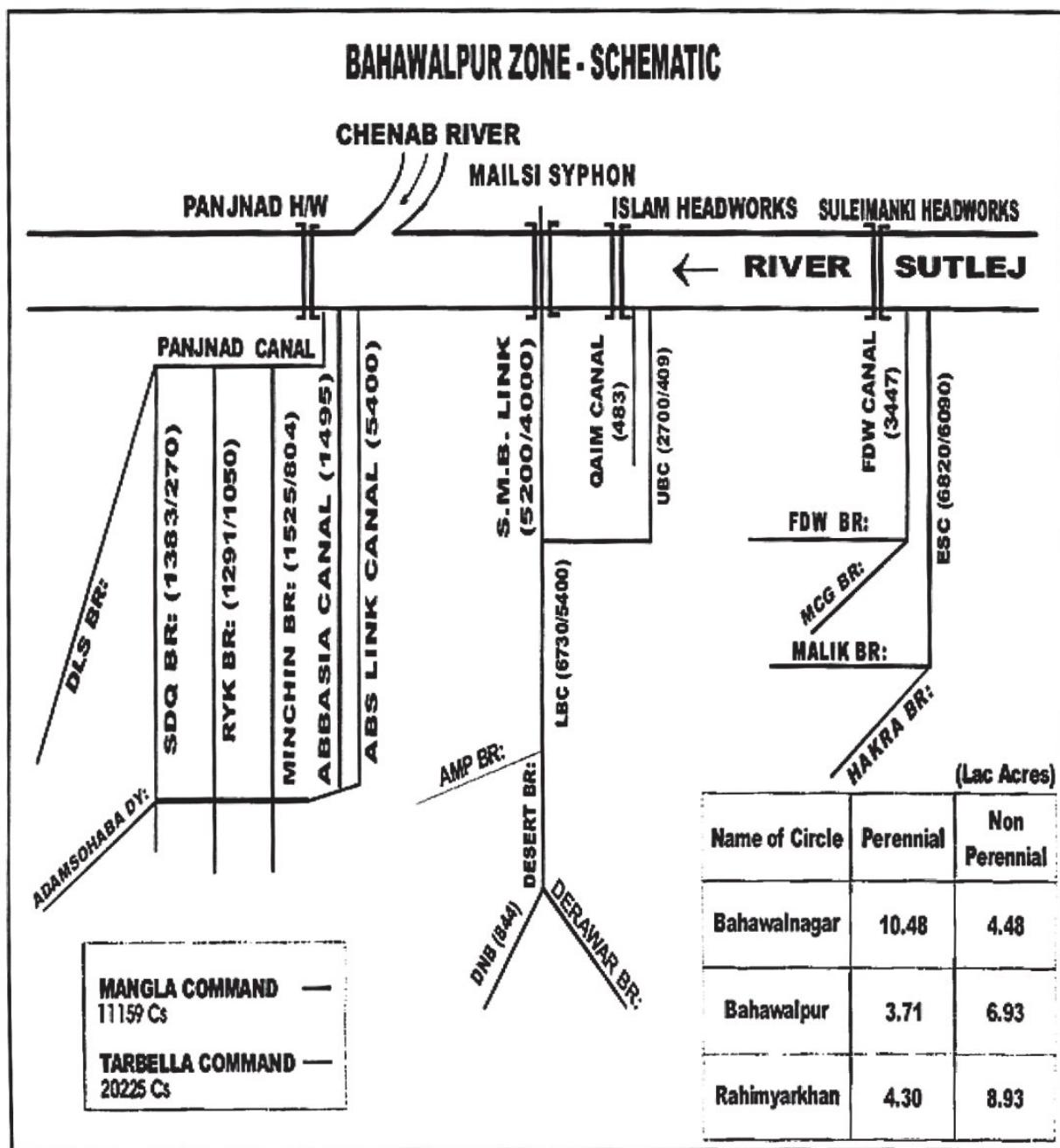
Source: Irrigation Department



IRRIGATION NETWORK

Description	Share(Cusecs)	Command Area (Acres)
Tarbela Command	18,608	23,89,062
Lower Bahawal canal	6,730	7,63,581
Abbasia Canal	1,394	2,57,237
Punjnad Canal/ Abbasia Link Canal	10,484	13,68,244
Mangla Command	12,750	15,41,474
Qaim Canal + Upper Bahawal Canal	3,223	1,04,820
Eastern Sadiqia Canal	6,080	10,07,974
Ford Wah Canal	3,447	4,28,680





RIVERS AND HEADWORKS OF BAHAWALPUR DIVISION

Rivers - Sutlej, Chenab and Indus

Head Works- Sulemanki, Islam and Punjnad

Mailsi Siphon

SALIENT FEATURES – I

SR. NO.	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
1	Superintending Engineers	4 No.
2	Executive Engineers	15 No.
3	Canal Collector	1 No.
4	Deputy Collectors	8 No.
5	Sub-Divisional Officers	45 No.
6	Sub-Engineers	168 No.
7	Zilladars	70 No.
8	Channels	549 No.
9	Length of Main Canals, Branches and Link Canals	725 Miles
10	Length of Disty, Minors and Sub-Minors	3860 Miles.
11	Length of lined Channels	401 Miles
12	Tails	509 No.
13	Outlets	12499 No.

SALIENT FEATURES – II

SR. NO.	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
14	Total area	12.80 M. Acres
15	Total G.C.A	4.506 M. Acres
16	Total C.C.A	3.989 M. Acres
17	Total Designed discharge	29,767 cfs
	i) Perennial	13,124 cfs
	ii) Non-Perennial	16,643 cfs
18	Total Length of Drains.	527 Miles
19	Total No. of SCARP Tubewells (Remaining Saline only)	509 No.
20	Total No. of Private Tubewells	14,022 No.



Punjab Canal System

SALIENT FEATURES – III

7

1. CANALS

SANCTIONED IRRIGATION INTENSITY - 70-80%

SR.	CANAL SYSTEM	LENGTH OF CHANNEL (MILES)	A.F.S. DISCH: (CFS)	G.C.A. (LAC ACRES)	C.C.A (LAC ACRES)	ACTUAL INTENSITY (%)
1	Eastern Sadiqia Canal	953.61	6820	12.39	10.75	130
2	Fordwah Canal	495.38	3447	4.64	4.30	127
3	Qaim Canal + UBC	142.20	483+409	0.45	0.42	117
4	Bahawal Canal Lower	1160.80	6730	9.13	7.71	135
5	Panjnad Canal	1621.39	10484	15.33	14.21	139
6	Abbasia Canal	295.78	1394	3.12	2.51	95
Total:-		4585.33	29767	45.06	39.90	

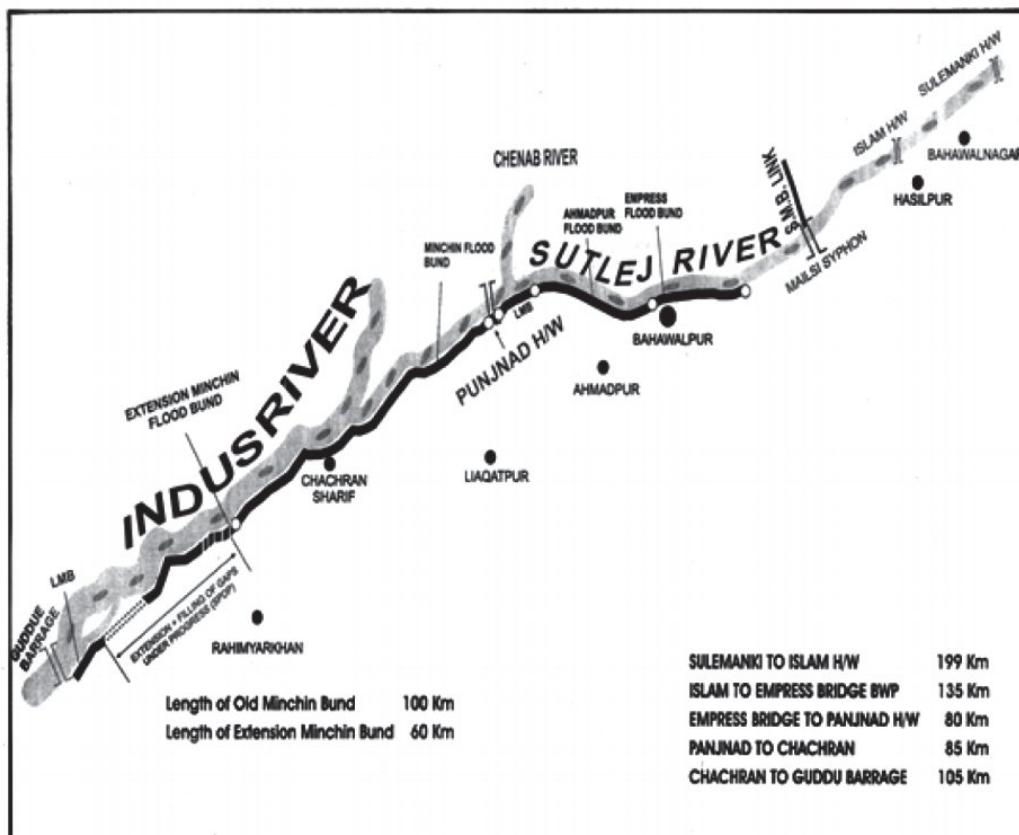
2. OTHERS

1	Flood Bunds	206 Miles	
2	Tubewells (SCARP) Saline	509 Nos.	
3	Private Tubewells	14022 Nos.	
4	Drains	526 Miles	
5	Total Outlets	12499 Nos.	

LENGTH OF CHANNELS IN BAHAWALPUR IRRIGATION ZONE

(In Miles)					
SR. NO.	DESCRIPTION	BAHAWALPUR CIRCLE	BAHAWALNAGAR CIRCLE	RAHIMYARKHAN CIRCLE	TOTAL
1	Length of Main Canals and Branches	295	223	207	725
2	Length of Distys, Minors and Sub Minors.	1221	1226	1412	3859
3	Length of Lined Channels	38 (3%)	244 (20%)	119 (8%)	401 (10%)

RIVERS AND FLOOD BUNDS



Headworks	Capacity	Low	Medium	High	V. High	Exceptionally High
Suleimanki	3.25	0.50	0.80	1.20	1.75	2.25
Islam	3.0	0.50	0.80	1.20	1.75	2.25
Mailsi Syphon	4.29	0.50	0.80	1.20	1.75	2.25
Panjnad	7.0	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.50	6.00
Taunsa	8.0	2.50	3.75	5.00	6.50	8.00

Note: During Super Flood-2010, maximum gauge at Chachran was 14.60 Ft against 12.0 Lac Cusecs.

3

Sr. No.	River	Reach		Hours
		From	To	
1.	Sutlej	Suleimanki H/W	Islam H/W	72
2.	Sutlej	Islam H/W	Panjnad H/W	84
3.	Indus	Taunsa	Chachran	48
4.	Indus	Chachran	Guddu	36

4

HEAD PANJNAD



Head Panjnad (Panjnad Barrage) Urdu: panj = five, nadi = river is a river head in Punjab, Pakistan. Panjnad River is formed by successive confluence of the five rivers of Punjab, namely Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Jhelum and Ravi join Chenab, Beas joins Sutlej, and then Sutlej and Chenab join to form Panjnad near Uch Sharif. The combined stream runs southwest for approximately 45 miles and joins Indus River at Mithankot. The Indus continues into the Arabian Sea. A dam on Panjnad has been erected; it provides irrigation channels for Punjab and Sindh provinces south of the Sutlej and East of the Indus River.

Chapter 7

FOREST OF BAHAWALPUR DIVISION

Source: Forest Department

Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.

- George P. Morris



FOREST DEPARTMENT

The Forests of defunct Bahawalpur Division, prior to 1955, were being managed by the former State of Bahawalpur. With the formation of One-Unit during October, 1955, the West Pakistan Forest Department took over the management of these forests. Only one Divisional Forest Officer who was stationed at Bahawalpur to look after the management of the entire Forest Estate of Bahawalpur State. During 1963 Range Management Division was created to undertake the range management activities in this area, which mainly consisted of reseeding of grasses and the digging of "Tobbas" for the storage of water for the Cholistani communities and livestock.

Thereafter, upon the transfer of Canal side Plantations to the Forest Department, Bahawalpur, Forest Circle was created during 1964 headed by a Conservator Forest along with two more Forest Divisions i.e. one at Rahimyar khan in 1965 and the other at Bahawalnagar in 1966.

In 1973, with the creation of an independent Range Management Circle in Lahore, and the transfer of canal side plantations, back to Irrigation Department during July, 1979 Bahawalpur Forest Circle was left with only two Forest Divisions, One at Bahawalpur and the other at Rahimyar khan.

Canal Side plantations were transferred back to Forest Department in July, 1994 as a result of which Bahawalnagar Canal Forest Division was again created and placed under the Administrative Control of Conservator of Forest, Bahawalpur.

The Government Vide Notification No. B&A/ Acctt/ A-I-I/2178-80 dated 02-10-2001 declared the Administrator / C.F Lal Suhana National Park Forest Division Bahawalpur as Controlling Officer of Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan and Lal Suhana National Park. Bahawalnagar Forest Division was abolished vide Government of the Punjab, FWF&T Department Notification No. SO (E-I) (Ft) 2-14/2001 dated 10-08-2001 in devolution reshuffle and was subsequently

reinstated vide Notification No. SO (E-I) (Ft) 2-23/2001 dated 26-10-2001. Toba Plantations comprising over an area of 3504.10 acres along with relevant staff, were transferred to District Government under Devolution Plan vide Notification No. SO (E-I) (Ft) 2-14/2001, dated 11-08-2001.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MANAGEMENT

1. Get optimum production of Biomass for sustained economic returns.
2. Meet the increasing demand for wood and wood products.
3. Rehabilitate the poorly stocked areas and blanks into a well-stocked forest.
4. Cater for the requirements of the local population for grass, forage, fiber, firewood and small timber.
5. Meet the requirements of planting stock in the Circle through establishment of a network of nurseries.
6. Reintroduce the endemic fauna particularly the Black Buck Chinkara, Pea fowls and Neel Gai (Blue Bull) in its natural habitat.
7. Provide recreational facilities, allow scientific studies in flora/fauna and afford educational services to the tourists, visitors, educationists and researchers.
8. Preserve indigenous flora, fauna and scenic beauty as our Bio-heritage, conserve planted flora reintroduced fauna and carry out Scientific Management so as to enhance habitat, recreational and wildlife value of Lal Suhanra National Park.
9. Administer and control its usage for protection and safety of visitors and Eco-reserve facilities.

TYPES OF FOREST

(A) IRRIGATED PLANTATION

Name of District	Type of Forest	Total Area (Acres)	Planted Area (Acres)	Natural Cover (Acres)
Bahawalpur	Irrigated plantation	4295.78	2167.36	2128.42
Lal Sohanra	//	162568	18304.92	144263.08
Rahimyar khan	//	27794	22070	5724
Total		194657.78	42542.28	152115.50

(B) DESERT AREA

Name of District	Type of Forest	Total Area (Acres)	Planted Area (Acres)	Natural Cover (Acres)
Bahawalpur	Desert Area	10000	-	10000
Bahawalnagar	//	23014	2610	20404
Rahimyar khan	//	5212.50	-	5212.50
Lal Sohanra	//	144263.08	-	144263.08
Total		182489.58	2610	179879.58

(C) LINEAR PLANTATION (CANALS)

Name of District	Type of Forest	Total Area (Acres)	Planted Area (Acres)	Natural Cover (Acres)
Bahawalpur	Canal side plantation	1170.80	977.80	193
Bahawalnagar	//	1304.86	1136.86	168.00
Rahimyar Khan	//	1921.91	1530.00	391.91
Lal Sohanra National park	//	40.42	36	4.42
Total		4437.99	3680.66	757.33

(D) LINEAR PLANTATION (ROADS/RAILS)

Name of District	Type of Forest	Total Area (Acres)	Planted Area (Acres)	Natural Cover (Acres)
Bahawalpur	Road/Rail side plantation	591.30	339.00	252.30
Bahawalnagar	Do	342.00	181.00	161.00
Rahimyar khan	Do	615.80	410.80	205.00
Total		1549.10	930.80	618.30



Road leading to Lal Sohanra National Park



Lal Sohanra National Park

Chapter 8

TOURISM IN BAHAWALPUR DIVISION

“All things are artificial, for nature is the art of God. “

-Thomas Browne

- Introduction
- Specialties of Bahawalpur
- Bazaars of Bahawalpur
- How to reach Bahawalpur
- Where to stay in Bahawalpur
- Where to Dine
- Sites to Visit

INTRODUCTION

Punjab is Pakistan's most fertile province, rich in both agriculture and ancient history. The prosperous and hospitable town of Bahawalpur is a gentle introduction to the area, which makes the city an ideal tourist destination. From here you can journey into Cholistan - a sandy land dotted with nomadic communities and wind-swept forts - or the Lal Suhana National Park, an important wildlife reserve. Further north is Harappa which is, after Moenjodaro, the second most important site of the Indus Valley civilization. Bahawalpur is the most southerly town in the Punjab. There are daily flights from Islamabad about 555 km. Most of the major destinations in the Punjab can be reached by car, bus, coach, and train.

A city of good summer/winter sunshine. A lovely place to visit in winters, it also includes an international level sports facility, library, safari park and loads of rustic life on show. This city also offers a Zoo which is one of its kinds. It has a big population of lions, including Bengal tigers.

Bahawalpur is small and it's easy to find your way around the town. It's a nice place to spend a few days if you are tired from being in big cities like Lahore and Karachi. The central bazaar still feels quite historical, although a bit ramshackle. The Cantt area is nice and relatively green. Bahawalpur City is located in southeastern Punjab province, Pakistan. Bahawalpur is 889 km from Karachi.

Saraiki is the local language of the area. Urdu, Punjabi and English are also spoken and understood by most of the people.

The region surrounding Bahawalpur to the west, called the Sindh, is a fertile alluvial tract in the Sutlej River valley that is irrigated by floodwaters, planted with groves of date palms. The chief crops are wheat, gram, cotton, sugarcane, and dates. Sheep and cattle are raised for export of wool and hides. East of Bahawalpur is the Pat, or Bar, a tract of land considerably higher than

the adjoining valley. It is chiefly desert irrigated by the Sutlej inundation canals and yields crops of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane. In south east, the Rohi, or Cholistan, is a barren desert tract, bounded on the north and west by the Hakra depression with mound ruins of old settlements along its high banks; it is still inhabited by nomads. The principal inhabitants of the region surrounding Bahawalpur are Jat and Baluchi people. There are many historical sites in the area, including Uch, Southwest of Bahawalpur, an ancient town dating from Indo-Scythian (Yüeh-chih) settlement (c. 128 BC to AD 450).

Sutlej (Chinese, Langqên Zangbo or Xiangquan He; Indian, Satlej) chief tributary of the Indus River. It rises in Tibet, flows south-west through Himachal Pradesh State, India, and then passes through the great arid plains of Punjab Province, Pakistan, joining the Indus after a course of about 1,450 km (900 mi.). The Sutlej is the south-eastern most of the five rivers of the Punjab, the other four being its two main tributaries, the Beâs and the Chenab, together with two branches of the latter. Below the confluence of the Beâs, the river is sometimes called the Ghaggar, and its lowest course, after receiving the Chenab, is called the Panjnad ("five rivers"). In reality it's the winter tourist destination.

SPECIALTIES OF BAHAWALPUR

Bahawalpur is known for its cotton, silk, embroidery, carpets, and extraordinarily delicate pottery, which is produced here. The Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) has established a Craft Development Center for Cholistan area, outside Farid Gate, Bahawalpur from where handicrafts manufactured in Cholistan can be purchased.

The following are the handmade work done by the local people of Bahawalpur.

Fllassi:

It is a piece of 4-ft × 7-ft size, made of camel hair and cotton yarn. It is used for wall hanging, as a decoration piece and a carpet.

Gindi or Rilli:

It is made of small pieces of many colors of cotton cloth and needle work. It can be used as wall hangings, bed covers, carpets and blankets.

Changaries:

Like big plaques, these are made of palm or date leaves in different bright colors with beautiful patterns and geometric designs. These are used for keeping the 'chapattis' (Bread) and also as a wall decoration.

Khalti:

It is like a purse embroidered on top with multi colored threads.

Aar Work:

It is an attractive type of embroidery done on dupatta, kurta and chaddar etc.

BAZAARS OF BAHAWALPUR

The main shopping centers of Bahawalpur are inside Farid Gate, Bahawalpur. These bazaars are the oldest of the city.

Bahawalpur is also known for its beautiful Bahawalpur style jewelry available in jewelers market near Shehzadi Chowk main Bazaar also known as Machli Bazaar. Other products can be purchased from the main Bazaars namely Shahi Bazaar, Machli Bazaar, Giri Ganj Bazaar, and Fatah Khan Bazaar etc.

Other Newly Established Shopping Centers are:

Shopping Mall	Location
Jhandir Plaza	Model Town A
Chen One	Model Town A
Ace Shopping Mall	Model Town A
Times Store	Welcome Chowk
Prince Mart	Welcome Chowk
Takbeer Shopping Center	Chowk Fawara
Al-Karim Plaza	Main Circular Road
Dubai Plaza	Circular road
Bobby Plaza	Circular Road
Haqqi Centre	DC Office Chowk
Craft Bazaar	Old Sabzi Mandi
Bahawalpur Trade Centre	Circular Road
Hand Crafted Clothes	Shahi Bazaar

HOW TO REACH BAHAWALPUR

Bahawalpur is located on the main KLP road and the main railway line. PIA operates daily Fokker flights from Islamabad via Lahore to Bahawalpur and two Boeing flights weekly from Karachi to Bahawalpur. Air conditioned coaches are plying from all the major cities to Bahawalpur.

BY AIR

Sheikh Rashid Airport

Bahawalpur Airport is situated 3.7 km from the city centre. In July 2009, international flights were also started to the Middle East. The airport extension project is being supervised by the Dubai Civil Aviation Department. The airport was re-developed from funds of the United Arab Emirates Government.



Sheikh Zayed International Airport, Bahawalpur

A new terminal has been constructed and was re-named after the ruler of Dubai, Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum, who helped fund and over look its construction. On November 9, 2002 the first portion of 4,400-foot-long runway of the Bahawalpur airport was opened. A PIA Fokker F 27 Friendship landed at the airport from Islamabad. The entire expenditure of the project is estimated to be Rs 260 million and most of it was borne by the ruler of Dubai. During November 2004, contractors began working on re-developing the old airport into a more modern and advanced facility. On January 21, 2007, phase two of the airport was inaugurated and Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid Al Mak-

toum, Deputy Ruler of Dubai, opened the facility and viewed the new amenities including the departures and arrivals halls.

BY RAIL

Bahawalpur Railway Station

Bahawalpur is connected by its railway station 24/7 with almost all parts of the country and lies on the main track between Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta.



BY ROAD

Daewoo Bus Terminal Bahawalpur



Bahawalpur Daewoo Bus Terminal

Bus services are available throughout Pakistan. Bahawalpur has a very beautiful Daewoo Bus Terminal. You can catch a Daewoo bus, from any big city like Karachi, Rawalpindi or Lahore and come to Bahawalpur directly. The Bahawalpur Daewoo Terminal is located opposite Sadiq Public School, near NLC, Ahmadpur Road (Dera Nawab Sahib Road).

Other AC Buses like Niazi Express, Skyways, Faisal Movers, Power International, Warraich Tiara, Makkah Coaches, Al- Makkah Coaches, Shalimar, Bilal Daewoo, Al Ghazal Express, Tahir Couch, Rajput Travels, Ali Express etc. also provide services to all over Pakistan.

WHERE TO STAY IN BAHAWALPUR

Bahawalpur is the main city expeditions to Cholistan and the ancient forts. The detail of recommended hotels in Bahawalpur is as follows:

Hotel One (PC), near Airport	Ph. No. 0345-9909860/062-2054801-4
Grand Regency, near Circuit House	Ph. No. 062-2889984
TDCP Motel, Lal Sohanrah National Park	Ph. No. 062-2871144
La Taska Motel, Club Road	Ph. No. 062-9250169-70/03006375648
Pak Continental Hotel, Circular Road	Ph. No. 062-2876093-2876792
Humera Hotel, Multan Road	Ph. No. 062-2884550
Mall Hotel, Circular Road	Ph. No. 062-2877698

Other Hotels/Guest Houses in Bahawalpur City

No.	Name of Hotels/Guest Houses	Location	Phone No. (Owner)
1.	Luxury Hotel	Chowk Fawara	0300-9686495
2.	Al-Hilal Hotel	Circular Road	0300-8780514
3.	Zain Hotel	Model Town 'C'	0300-6811796
4.	The Palace Hotel	Model Town 'C'	0321-6812196
5.	Rohi Palace	Near Bindra Basti	0321-6812196
6.	Chamba Guest House	Behind Stadium	0300-7856875
7.	Koh-e-Noor Hotel	Near General Bus Stand	0300-8687542
8.	Florida Hotel	Near Niazi Bus Stand	0300-6852670
9.	Hotel Dreams Inn	Sutlej Bridge	0301-8775050
10.	Asia Hotel	Model Town 'C'	0300-6842099
11.	Sheen Palace Motel	Gulberg Road, near Cheema Town	0300-8680218
12.	Al-Kausar Hotel	Near Railway Station	0304-7309339
13.	Abbasin Hotel	Circular Road	0300-9685043
14.	New Bahawalpur Hotel	Inside Ahmadpuri Gate	0321-6822066
15.	Al-Fayyaz Hotel	General Bus Stand	0306-155559
16.	Shehroz Hotel	General Bus Stand	03136675630
17.	Park View Guest House	Model Town, 'C'	
18.	Eastern Pearl Hotel	Model Town, 'C'	0300-8633916
19.	Elegant Guest House	Muhammadia Colony	
20.	Takbeer Guest House	Muhammadia Colony	0303-6473191
21.	Welcome Guest House	Trust Colony	0321-6807707
22.	Pakistan Hotel	Near Shama Cinema	0300-9686629
23.	Green In Guest House	Satellite Town	0306-8681998
24.	Golden Palace Guest House	Model Town, 'B'	0300-2692392

25	Lasani Hotel	Old Vegetable Market	0300-6831324
26	Derawar Guest House	Model Town C	0301-7727244
27	Paradise Motel	Model Town C	0302-7707441
28	Pak National Hotel	Bobby Plaza	0344-4999959

WHERE TO EAT IN BAHAWALPUR

The following are some of the recommended Restaurants/Fast Food Spots in Bahawalpur:

Subway, Jhandir Plaza Model Town A	Ph. No. 062-2880747
Heritage Cafe, Jhandir Plaza Model Town A	Ph No. 062-2880167
Pizza Hut, Haqqi Centre Near DC Chowk	Ph. No. 062-2740171
Four Seasons, Model Town A	Ph. No. 062-2874067
La Taska, Model Town A	Ph. No. 062-2881617
Tandoori, Chowk Fawara	Ph. No. 062-2881758
Libra, Multan Road	Ph. No. 0302-8682868
The La Taska Village, Multan Road	Ph. No. 062-2880018
Zanzibar, Circular Road	Ph. No. 062-2876665
Al-Maida, Circular Road	Ph. No. 062-2887789
Grand Regency, Near Dubai Mahl	Ph. No. 062-2889984
Kababish, Near Dubai Mahl	Ph. No. 0300-9687319
Panda Restaurant, Railway Road	Ph. No. 062-2880895

SITES TO VISIT

CENTRAL LIBRARY BAHAWALPUR

Central Library Bahawalpur is a historical and very prestigious institution of the area. Building is a fine model of classical Italian style of architecture. Foundation stone of its building was laid on 8th March, 1924 by Daniel Isaacs, the then Viceroy and Governor General of India on the auspicious occasion of coronation of Amir of Bahawalpur Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi the 5th. Since then the Library has passed through various stages of growth and expansion. Now it has expanded from single block to three separate blocks. Each block is serving a separate section of readers.

It is the 2nd biggest public library of the province. It possesses, besides vast



Bahawalpur Central Library

collection of old newspapers since 1947 and even later than that, more than lac books and a fair number of manuscripts. It is also a depository of historical documents of the defunct Bahawalpur State. Number of its regular members is more than 12000. It also caters to the reading needs of students of Islamia

University, Bahawalpur, Quaid-e-Azam Medical College Bahawalpur and other educational institutions of the Division. Library maintains separate sections for children, ladies, special persons and research scholars doing research in Bahawalpur, Khawaja Fareed and other scientific and general topics. All and sundry who come to Bahawalpur visit this library. More than 300/350 readers daily visit the library in various capacities. Library also organizes seminars, workshops, book fairs and book exhibition throughout the year. Library has a special role in promoting mass education by arranging literacy walks, debates and other such educational activities. People of the area have always appreciated its positive role in imparting educational, information and recreational services to them.

Aims and Objectives of the Library:

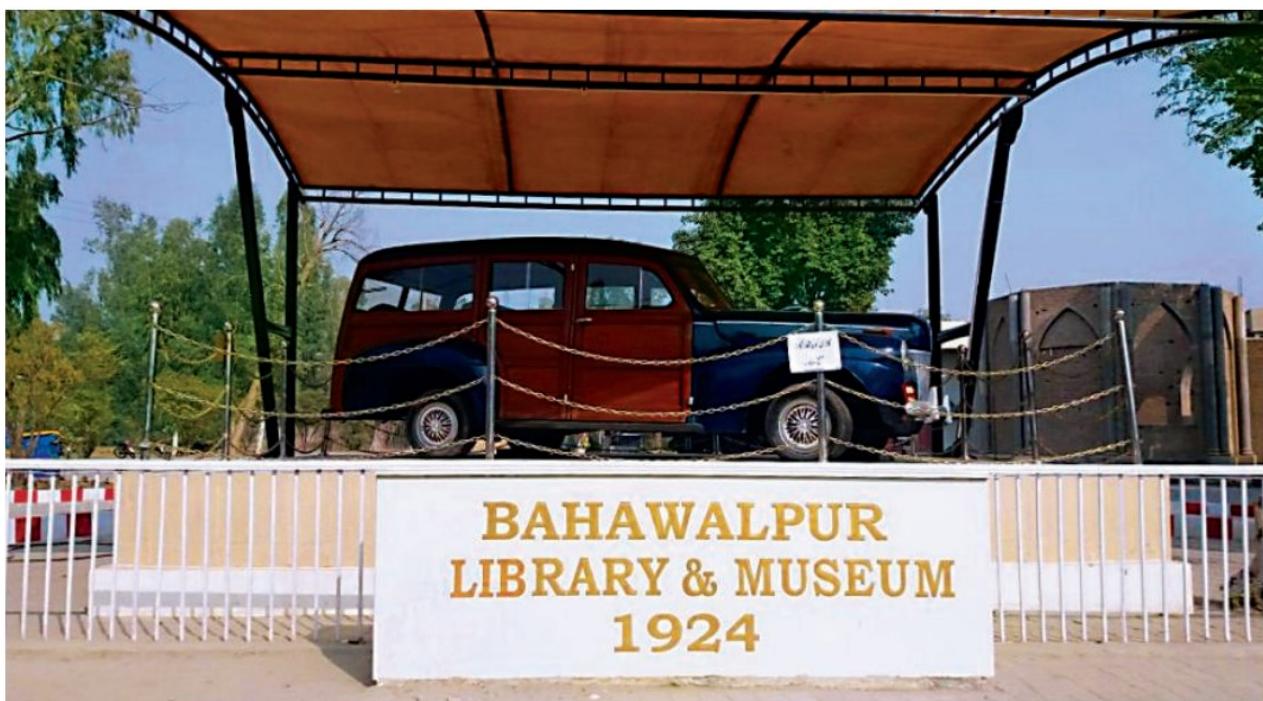
The aims and objectives of the library are as follows.

- a) To provide means for self education of individuals/ groups at various stages of Education.
- b) To provide to the individuals/ groups accurate information quickly.
- c) To be one of the principal centre of cultural promotion and information.
- d) To play part in encouraging the positive use for leisure and providing reading material for change and relaxation.
- e) To eradicate illiteracy in the area.
- f) To provide reading material for study and research and promote literary culture among people.

BAHAWALPUR MUSEUM

Bahawalpur Museum was built in the year 1976 and displays various kinds of art, antiques, exhibitions and also various seminars and symposiums that describes the lifestyle, culture and the historical heritage of Bahawalpur. There are also galleries inside the museum that are worth watching and are wonderful treat for art lovers.

Museum plays a vital role in the growth, expansion and uplift of regional



The Bahawalpur Museum

and national culture. Throughout the world a museum has become a preservatory of the matchless antiquities, rare relics of all ages and other precious/valuable objects. Since the inception of civilized world museums have rendered dynamic contribution to the collection and preservation of the moments of man striking achievements about culture and art.



Art Gallery

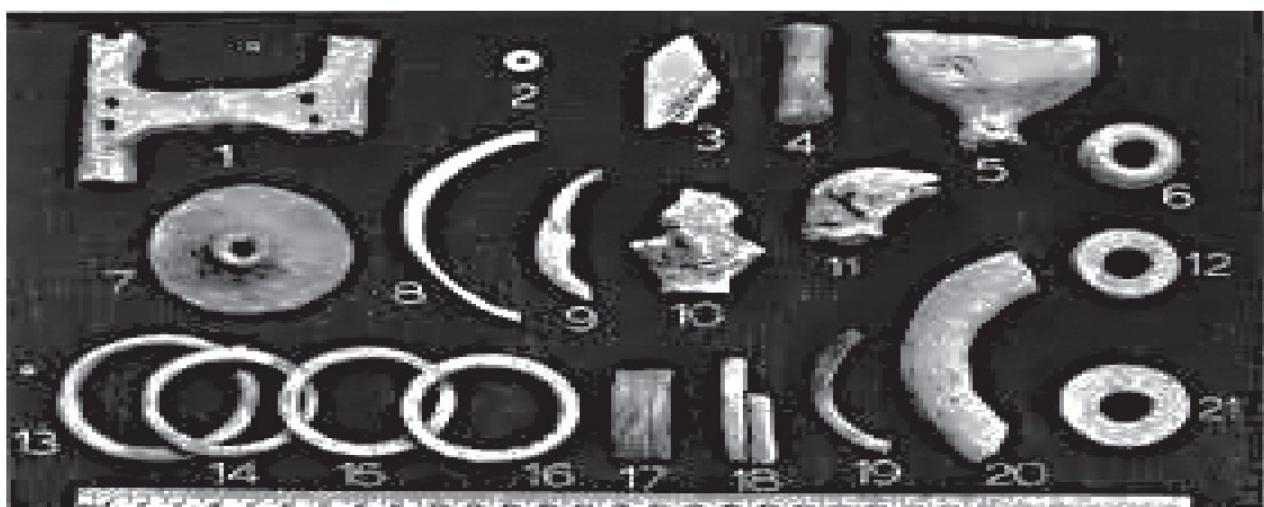
Bahawalpur Museum presents a splendid panorama of cultural heritage of region and nation. A visit to the museum is a glorious impact of the social, cultural, religious and historical magnificence of life. The attraction of objects is the -- galleries of the museum enriches the minds and delights the souls of the keen observers. They get added awareness about the acme and versatility of culture and civilization. People should come and see what is in the Bahawalpur Museum.



Antiques



An Old Railway Engine depicting the past

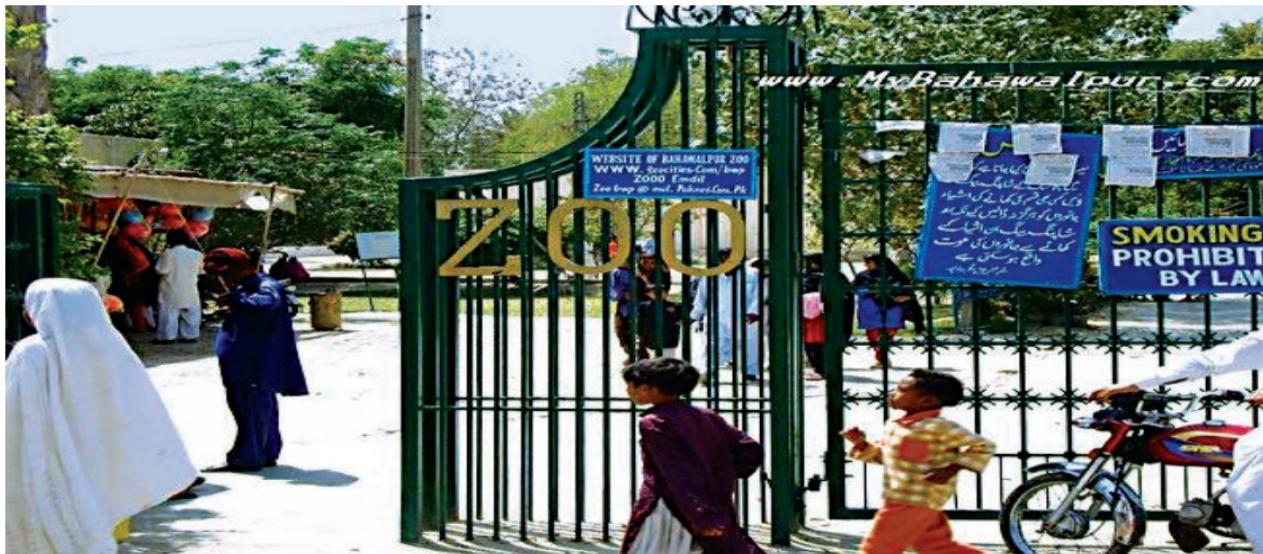


Some antiques of the past



“Charkha” used to make thread

BAHAWALPUR ZOO



Bahawalpur Zoo was set up in 1942 by the former Amir of Bahawalpur. In 1955 after the adjacency of the state of Bahawalpur with Pakistan the administration of the zoo was entrusted to the Department of Agriculture. From 1977 to 1982 the zoological garden remained under the governance of the Department of the Live Stock Punjab.



Bahawalpur zoo is actually circumferential of 25 Acres of land. This zoo is special and different from all others in Pakistan in terms of the procreation of the lions. Besides that this zoo holds the pride of the procreation of Bengal tiger, dapple tiger and black bear for the first time in Pakistan.

Bahawalpur zoo is not only a place of enjoyment for both elders and teen but it can be said that it is very helpful for students researching about wild life.

A Fish pond is also there, in which different kinds of beautiful fish are kept including star fish.

Some of the purposes of creating this zoo are as under:-

- 1- Enjoyment.
- 2- Procreation of wild life.
- 3- General knowledge about wild life.
- 4- Research regarding wild life.



MUSEUM OF THE BAHAWALPUR ZOO

The last Emperor of Bahawalpur his Highness Nawab Sir Sadiq Khan (V) had fondness of Collecting antiquities, animals and nourishing different kinds of birds. His fondness was the key of the completion of the Museum in Bahawalpur Zoo in 1942.

In this Museum not only antiquities but mummified animals are also kept under good care. For this purpose the services of Mr. George Egypt were hired and he was also appointed as the first care taker and mummifying person of the museum. Afterward Mr. George Egypt accepted Islam in 1952 and named himself Sheikh Saeed Akhter.

The lion, black tiger, fish, crocodile and many other animals which were mummified during 1942 and 1974 still look fresh. In 1970-71 a hall and a pictures gallery was added to this museum building. Now a days this beautiful museum is famous because of its mummified birds, animals besides that antiquities, historical pictures, a collection of tickets, coins, and old notes of many countries including Pakistan.

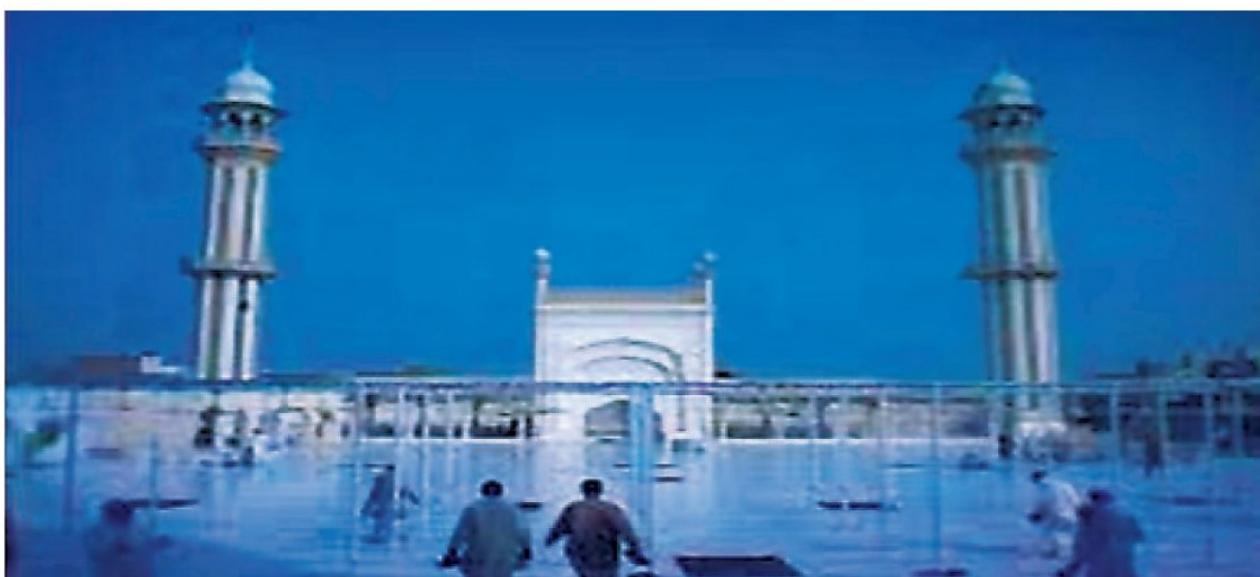


JAMIA MASJID AL-SADIQ

It was made by Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V at the eleva-



tion of more than 12 feet from earth. It is a beautiful mosque in Bahawalpur District. It is situated in the heart of the city. It can house 50,000 to 60,000 people at a time. A big crowd of people gathers here every Friday to offer the Juma prayers. It is one of the biggest mosques in Bahawalpur.



Jamia Masjid Al Sadiq



BHONG MOSQUE, RAHIMYAR KHAN

Bhong Mosque is in the Rahimyar Khan District and is about 200 km from Bahawalpur. This mosque was built by Rais Ghazi, a local landlord of Bhong. Gold leaves have been used for the intricate decorative work in the mosque which has made it famous. It is a site worth visiting for its beauty and the stylish calligraphic work.

DRING STADIUM BAHAWALPUR

The Dring Stadium also known as Bahawal Stadium is a cricket ground in



Bahawalpur, Punjab. It is a multi-purpose stadium which is used mostly for Cricket games. The stadium holds 15,000 people.

History:

It was the first cricket ground in Western Pakistan to host a Test match, when it hosted the second Test of Indian cricket team in Pakistan in 1954-55 India's inaugural tour of Pakistan. However, this was the only international Test match held at this ground. As of 2002, 155 first class matches and 23 List of A Class matches have been played at this ground. As Bahawalpur's cricket team has been without first class status since 2002-03, there was only one first class match and one List A match here for the three seasons following that, but the ground still hosts Under-19 matches.

This stadium also ranked in Asia's 2nd largest stadium by area. Now it has a Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Walking Track, Wrestling Ground, Astroturf Hockey Ground and a World Class Squash Court.

LAL SUHANRA NATIONAL PARK

The trip to Lal Suhana National Park is interesting for naturalists. The park was developed in 1972, is the home of many animals and birds, including the rare Chinkara gazelle and large number of wild boar. There is a project here for re-introducing black buck into their former desert habitat. Its Lake is the winter destination of migratory birds. Lal Suhana is 36 km (22 miles) north-east of Bahawalpur.

There is a rest house which you can book through the Park Office, 3-A Trust



The Black Bucks at Lal Suhana National Park

colony, Bahawalpur or you can camp.

This park is ideal for recreation, education or research but shooting is forbid-



den. The Park is a combination of a natural lake and forest. It covers an area of 77,480 acres of land and is spread over on both sides of Bahawalpur canal. It has watch-towers, catching ground, tourist huts, rest house, camping grounds, TDCP Resort and tracks for the visitors and lovers of nature. Hog Deer, Ravine Deer, Black Buck and Neel Gai are common. Fox, Jackals, Hares, Porcupines, Mongoose, Larks, Owls, Hawks and Partridges are also found. Wild boars are found in large number in the forest areas.

Lal Suhana National Park, is one of the most beautiful parks in the World. It has the following attractions:

Children Park:

Children Park has a small Zoo, Rhinos Enclosure, Play area, Canteen and



Chinkara Enclosure. It has also a beautiful Motel run by TDCP.

Black Buck Enclosure at 25-RD:



Feeding Time

This enclosure has an area of 800 acres which has been reduced to 100 acres for better control. It has around 400 Black Bucks.

Fish Lake at Lal Sohanra 35-RD:

It has an area of 7500 acres. Once it was full of fish and was a breeding ground for migratory and other birds. Lake fish was used to be auctioned to the tune of Rs. 70 Lac per year. But today it is dried. After visiting the site, one



can imagine the beauty and sanctuary of wild life birds.

Whispering Hill Rest House at 50-RD:



The Most Beautiful Rest House in Bahawalpur Division, it can only been seen with the prior approval of Conservator Forest.



Whispering Hill Rest House

Boating facilities are also available to enjoy the natural beauty of the lake. At whispering hill, you will find artificial lake surrounding with natural beauty giving it a factual touch. Not to talk about lake, you will also find many old,



thick and beautiful trees adding to the fabulous beauty of this place.

A helicopter landing pad is also there, made for VVIPs.

Whispering hill is a marvelous and breath taking place worth visiting.

Lion Safari Park at 50-RD:

This enclosure consists of thick forest and covers almost 300 acres of land. It was initially made to keep Lions, but due to mosquito bites, and other



factors, the lions could not survive. Now reserved for Neel Gais.

HH Sheikh Zayed Wild Life Conservation and Breeding Centre at 65-RD:

About 420 Chinkaras were donated by His Highness Sheikh Zayed. It has an area of about 640 acres approximately 8 km radius.



FAMOUS GATES AND CHOWKS OF BAHAWALPUR

Newly Renovated Gates



Farid Gate Bahawalpur



Ahmadvuri Gate (Chowk Fawara)



Derawari Gate, opposite Quaid-e-Azam Medical College



Multani Gate near Old Sabzi Mandi



Delhi Gate opposite TMA City Office



Chowk Fawara



Fountain at Chowk Fawara (Night View)



Saraiki Chowk Bahawalpur



Library Chowk Bahawalpur



Melad Chowk



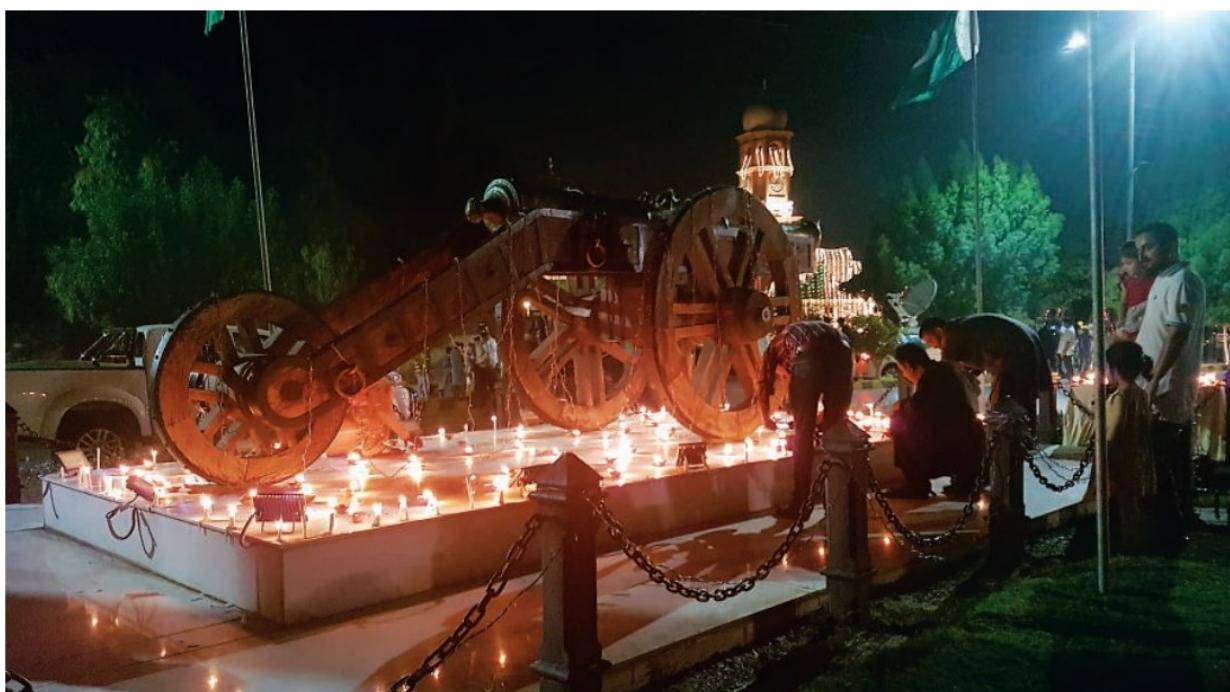
Welcome Chowk, near Railway Station

It is important to mention here that these gates were named after the cities they are facing. For example Multani Gate, Derawari Gate, Delhi Gate, Ahmadpuri Gate etc.

OTHER PLACES TO VISIT



Near Farid Gate Bahawalpur



Cannon Near Farid Gate Bahawalpur

EVENTS



Schoolympics



Canal Mela



Shan-E-Bahawalpur Award 2017

CHRISTIANITY IN BAHAWALPUR

The Christians arrived in Bahawalpur State after the partition of India and Pakistan in August 1947. The Christians started migrating to the south of Pakistan in a search of better life. There are about more than 1000 Christian families residing in Bahawalpur City.

St. Dominic Catholic Church, Bahawalpur:

St. Dominic Catholic Church was built by American Dominicans in 1964. This Church is used both by Protestants and Catholics, however this is the property of the Dominicans in Pakistan.

The Convent of the Dominican Sisters of Sparkle, Bahawalpur:

This convent was built for Dominican sisters in the city of Bahawalpur. The Dominican sisters of sparkle run convent school in Bahawalpur, where majority of the children are Muslim. It is an English Medium school. Rev. Sisters Monica OP, Nusrat OP and Suzana Bhakshi belong to this order.

St. Dominic Parish, Bahawalpur:

St. Dominic Parish was established by Americans in 1964 for the people of Bahawalpur. This parish serves more than 500 Catholic families in the city and more than five hundred outside of Bahawalpur. Late Father, Jim Nutal OP, Father Anthony Breen OP, Father Zafar Iqbal OP, Father Rocus Patras OP, Father Rehmat Raja OP, Thomas Bhari OP have served in this parish.





Protestants in Bahawalpur

There are about 150 protestant families living in Bahawalpur. They have their Sunday worship in Catholic Church.

Christianity in Tehsil Yazman, Bahawalpur

Yazman is a Tehsil of District Bahawalpur. There are about 100 Christian families live there.

MANDARS IN BAHAWALPUR

There are four Mandars in Bahawalpur.

- 1- Bal Muk Mandar – Chah Fateh Khan, Zanana Hospital Road
- 2- In Maqbool Colony, Bank Wali Gali, Hamatian
- 3- Near Captain Hotel, Mohalla Tahli Wala
- 4- Near Nursing Hostel, Medical Colony



The population in Bahawalpur state in 1945, distributed according to the principal Religions was us under:-

Religion	Number	Percent
Muslims	10,98,814	81.93%
Hindus	1,74,408	13.07%
Sikhs	46,945	3.50%
Jains, Christians and others	21,042	1.05%

Source: Report on the Administration of Bahawalpur State, 1945-46 (Lahore: Civil and Military Gazette, 1947), p.92.

Chapter 9

CHOLISTAN DESERT The land of Sun, Sand and Solitude

*"In these fair mounds and hills of sand
These graceful stones, this gravel blend
Ravines and tanks and gullies grand
The rains all grief dismiss, my adore."*

- Khawaja Ghulam Farid



South of Bahawalpur is the Cholistan Desert which covers an area of about 26,933 km and extends into the Thar Desert of India. The region was once watered by the Hakra River, known as the Sarasvati in Vedic times. At one time there were 400 forts in the area and archaeological finds around the Derawar Fort, the only place with a perennial waterhole, indicate that it was contemporaneous with the Indus Valley Civilization. The average annual rainfall is only 12 cm, and the little cultivation is being made possible by underground wells, drawn up by the camels. The water is stored in troughs, built by the tribes, between sand hills and din waterholes called "tobas".



'Tobas' in Cholistan Desert

The people are racially similar to those in Rajasthan - tall, with sharp features. They live in large, round, mud and grass huts, usually built on the top of sand hills. On the whole, they are pastoral and nomadic. The main tribes are the Chachar, Maher, Lar, Paryar, Channar, Chandani and Bohar. The forts here were built at 29 km intervals, which probably served as guard posts for the camel caravan routes.

There were three rows of these forts. The first line of forts began from Phulra and ended in Lera, the second from Rukanpur to Islamgarh, and the third from Bilcaner to Kapoo. They are all in ruins now, and you can see that they were built with double walls of gypsum blocks and mud. Some of them

date back to 1000 BC, and were destroyed and re-built many times.

Occupying the far south of Punjab, the Cholistan Desert is the most picturesque desert in Pakistan. Cholistan, locally known as, "Rohi" (a land of rolling sand dunes), is a continuation of the Thar Desert in Sindh and the Rajasthan Desert in India.

Cholistan is about 300 miles (483km) long from Northwest to Southwest and is 40 to 180 miles (64 to 290km) wide. Out of the total area, 16000 km is purely Desert. The Northwestern portion of the desert is relatively flat with low sand dunes, and therefore known as Lesser Cholistan. To the South and Southwest, the sand dunes gradually rise to an enormous height, which in places is more than 500 feet. The latter area, is known as Greater Cholistan, is mostly formed of stable sand dunes with vegetable cover.

HAKRA RIVER

Until about 1000 years ago, Cholistan was a lush green valley watered by Hakra River (known as Ghaggar River in India, and known in ancient Vedic times as the Sarasvati). Archaeological evidence demonstrates that the Hakra flood plain was densely populated between the fourth and second millennium B.C. and supported one major city Ganweri wala, which was spread over 81 hectares, almost as large as Moenjodaro. Around the middle of the second millennium B.C. hydrographic changes that were operative since at least the third millennium had cut off the water supply to Hakra, thus rendering the entire of the Hakra completely dry. The population settled along Hakra was forced to move out and resettle near the upper course of Ghaggar and its tributaries, where water was still available with seasonal regularity. Along the 500 km of the ancient river course, archeologists have discovered over 400 old inhabited sites, most dating back to the Indus Civilization and earlier. The ancient sites are locally called Tharr.

Some Facts about Cholistan

	In Acres	In Km
Total area of Cholistan	66,55,360	26,933
Area of Greater Cholistan	46,58,760	18,853
Area of Lesser Cholistan	19,96,600	8,080
Total Length	483 Km	
Width	30 to 290 Km	

District Wise Area

	In Acres	In Km
Bahawalpur	40,28,160	16,301
Rahimyar Khan	16,16,000	6,539.3
Bahawalnagar	10,11,200	4,092.3

Human Population

0.2 Million

Rainfall

128-175 mm

Temperature

6 Degree Centigrade to 50 Degree Centigrade

Ground Water

Mostly Brackish, 25-90 m Deep

Livestock

COWS	SHEEPS	GOATS	CAMELS	TOTAL
567510	356022	257283	11328	1,192,143

PEOPLE AND LIFESTYLE

Today, about 15000 semi-nomads live in the desert, mostly as camel and goat herders. The nomads belong to many different tribes. The camels, known as the ships of the desert are adorned more decoratively and colorfully by the locals than themselves. The language of the local is Saraiki but Urdu is also widely understood.



People and Lifestyle of Cholistan Desert



COSTUMES



The costumes of women in Cholistan are embroidered and printed colorful 'Choli', ordinary and long embroidered shirt, baggy shalwars, dupattas and 'Chunries', Ghagras which are prepared beautifully in strong contrast. Village women still wear heavy skirts made of 4 yards of cloth known as Cholas/Ghagra. Men wear embroidered and colorful Cholas (long shirts).

Balaposh (robe like coat), heavy baggy shalwars, 'Dhotis', Turkish caps, Turbans and Zari shoes have a liking for a plain and embroidered colorful Cholas, Bangis, Turbans, and Balaposh.



Men in the Urban area wear Shalwar, Kameez and Coat, Trouser is also worn by some people. The people of Cholistan live in special huts called 'Gopas' which are made from wooden rods and are covered with the thatches of grass.



CLIMATE

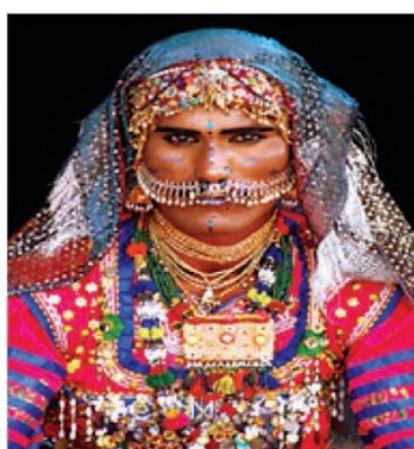
The climate of Cholistan is arid, with summer temperatures rising to 50° C, and dropping to freezing point in winter. Annual-average rainfall is 137 mm and is very unreliable. Rain water is collected in community ponds called 'Tobas'. There are around 50 tobas, each named after a notable person or tribe. When a Toba dries up, the nomads move close to the permanent settlements, or to another Toba, where water is available. The ground water, if available is brackish at most places and that too is found at depths.



Harsh Reality of Life

HANDICRAFTS AND JEWELRY

The ornaments made and worn by Cholistanis are Poppa (nosegay), Nath, Katmala (necklace), Bub, Portriyan, Pazeb, Chandanhar and Chelki.





Among the handicrafts are Gindi (bed sheet), Falasi (dari), Silari, Locar (shawl), Bushki (purse) and Salara.

WILDLIFE

Cholistan is sandy wasteland with clumps of hardy shrubs passing for oasis. The desert supports a large variety of wildlife not to be seen anywhere else. Animals like Neelgai, Wolf, Desert Fox, Chinkara Deer, Caracal, Jackal, Greta Indian Bustards, Houbara Bustards, Desert Courses, Starling, Falcon, Vultures, Imperial Sand Grouse, Crane, and Grey Partridge are found here. Because of the warm climate the land abounds in birds like pigeons, peacocks, owls and larks, and various species of falcon like Baz, Shikra and Shaheen.



SUFIISM



Khawaja Ghulam Farid

Khawaja Ghulam Farid (Urdu: خواجہ غلام فرید) or Khawaja Farid (1845–1901) – the most famous 19th-century Sufi poet of the Indian subcontinent, polyglot, scholar and writer. He belonged to Chishti-Nizami Sufi Order. He was born and died at Chachran and was buried at Mithan Kot.

Ambassador of love (of God), a great Sufi Saint and spiritual poet of Saraiki Language “Only one ALIF (الف) is sufficient for me O respected sir”

Khawaja Ghulam Farid, the top most spiritual poet in Saraiki Language, was born in 1845 A.D. at Kot Mithan, in a family of Arab settlers who had come to this country along with the Arab forces.

Maulana Khuda Bux had two sons, Khawaja Farid-ud-Din and Khawaja Fakhar-ud-Din. It is said that when Khawaja Ghulam Farid was a child, Maulana Muhammad gave him the first lesson of the first alphabet “ALIF” and asked him to say “ALIF”. He repeated the same again and again till every-one

present there was enveloped by a trance. Some qawali singers were invited and they too recited the same word on their musical instruments. The trance remained in sway for a considerable time.



Khawaja Ghulam Farid's mother died when he was only four years of age. He was looked after by his elder brother. At the age of eight, he had committed to memorize the whole of the Holy Quran. Thereafter Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took the child to his Palace at Ahmad Pur Sharqia for imparting him religious knowledge by some renowned scholar. At the age of thirteen, Khawaja Farid became the disciple of Khawaja Fakhar-ud-Din, his elder brother. When he crossed 28 years of his age Khawaja Fakhar-ud-Din died. He left for Rohi where he remained for about eighteen years. It was a typical wilderness but suitable for a recluse saint.

کیا حال سناؤں دل دا
 کوئی محرم راز نہ ملدا
 (دل زار کا حال کیا بتاؤں کہ کوئی محرم راز ہی نہیں ملتا)

It was very beneficial for connection with Kot Mithan or Chachar. About this wilderness of Rohi, we often read in his lyrics. He performed Hajj Baitullah in 1876.

Khawaja Farid was conversant with seven languages viz, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Multani, Sindhi, Hindi and Sanskrit. He led a life of purity and was utterly devoted to the righteous path of the Holy Prophet(PBUH) of Islam. May his soul ever rest in peace.

The lyrics of Khawaja Farid speak of the sadness of his separation from God and Muhammad PBUH, the beloved of Allah. He never reckoned himself away from his goal. But at times he felt a great separation and so he cried, groaned and sang in his ecstasy of the love which united him to his Creator but with a veil in between them. The body acts as a most obedient slave, the soul gives life to the body and the spirit infuses the mechanical power in man. All these faculties he utilized only for the sake of Allah to approach Him, the only Goal for the man to attain.



The spiritual yearning, purification and elevation depends on so many factors which have been explained by saints and spiritualists. The shortest way to the creator is Love and Khawaja used this Method of attaining sublimation. All the attributes of Allah, we know are the off-shoots of Love. Khawaja Farid expressed this love in his fine verses.

میڈا قلب وی ٿوں، چند جان وی ٿوں
 میڈا کعبہ، قبلہ، مسجد، منبر
 مُصحف تے قُرآن وی ٿوں
 میڈے فرض، فریضے، حج، زکوٰتائ
 صوم، صلوٰۃ، اذان وی ٿوں

Khawaja Ghulam Farid rendered numerous services for spreading Islam and left behind disciples in Lacs. His most notable disciples are noted below:-

1. Nawab Qaisar Khan Magssi of Baluchistan and his subjects.
2. Nawab Sadiq Khan 4th of Bahawalpur State and his subjects.
3. Mirza Ahmad Akhtar, the grandson of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

Khawaja Farid wrote the following books both in poetry and prose:-

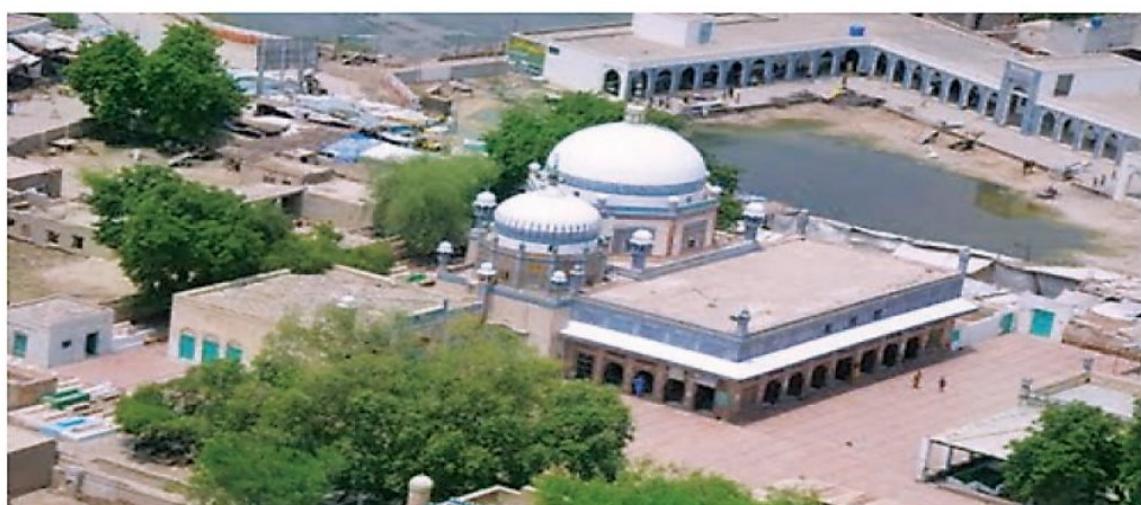
1. Dewan-e-Farid in 1882. (Saraiki Poetry)
2. Dewan-e-Farid in 1884. (Urdu Poetry)
3. Manaqabe Mehboobia (in Persian prose)
4. Fawaid Faridia (in Persian prose)

Kafian of Khawaja Ghulam Farid sung by:

1. Ustad Mashooq Ali
2. Pathane Khan
3. Abida Parveen
4. Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan
5. Sain Zahoor Ahmad
6. Aziz Mian Qawal
7. Rahat Fateh Ali Khan
8. Iqbal Bahu and many others



Residence of Khawaja Ghulam Farid at Chacharan



Khawaja Farid died on 24th July, 1901 and was laid to rest in Mithan Kot

Chapter 10

FAMOUS SHRINES

Shrines of Bahawalpur region are that of- Khawaja Noor Muhammad known as Qibla-e-Alam at Chistian. Shrine of another saint at Chacharan is Shrine of Hazrat Mohkam Din known as 'Sahib-us-Sair' (great traveler) at Khanqah Sharif, 20 km from Bahawalpur.

UCH SHARIF

Uch: At the confluence of the Sutlej and the Chenab is the historic town of Uch. HOW OLD IS THE UCH? No one knows but traces of Uch are found when Alexander the Great came to Uch after conquering the northern parts of India and spent over a fortnight in the city and renamed it Alexandria. That is why the town is often mentioned as Sikandara or Iskalanda. Uch is famous for shrines ornamented with blue mosaic like the ones in Multan.

The famous shrines include those of Makhdoom Jahanian Jahangasht, Sheikh Saifuddin Ghazrooni and Bibi Jawandi. The tomb of Bibi Jawandi is the most completing, octagonal in shape, titled in the blue. For the reverence





of great saints buried here, the town is respectfully named as Uch Shareef. Bibi Jawandi, the great granddaughter of the Saint Jahanian Jahangasht, was known for her piety.

Her tomb is considered one of the most important, and the most ornate, sites in the town of Uch, which was the centre of Sufism under the Delhi Sultanate. In plan it is octagonal on the exterior, with the interior walls angled to form a circle. The thick walls rise to two stories, transforming by way of squelches into a sixteen-sided drum upon which a dome sits, supported by bell-shaped brackets. Both the interior and exterior walls are decorated with a profusion of faience revetment. The tomb is in poor condition. The tomb date back to 1494 A.D. approximately.

From Uch you can cross the confluence of the Sutlej and Chenab River to Alipur and then turn north for Muzaffargarh. Here you have to find the road to the East to cross the Chenab River again to take you to Multan or you can turn South-East and rejoin the main road to Bahawalpur. Religious people from all over the Pakistan frequently visit Uch Sharif.

CHANNAN PIR

The Shrines of Channan Pir lies in the desert between Derawar and Dingarh Forts. It is located 20km from Yazman, accessible by car from there, and by Camel or 4x4 Jeep from Derawar. The shrine is popular pilgrim spot where devotees come to pray.

If the prayer is answered, they tie knots of pieces of cloths on the nearby trees. The Saints "Urs" (death anniversary) is a colorful desert festival of dancing and feasting. The Mela is held every year from 1st Phagun to 31st Chet or 10th February to 10th April on every Thursday night for seven weeks.

Channan Pir was a disciple of Makhdoom Jahanian Jahan Gasht. Legends relate that he, while passing through the desert foretold that the baby son of the Raja of Jaisalmer was a born saint and would convert to Islam. So the baby

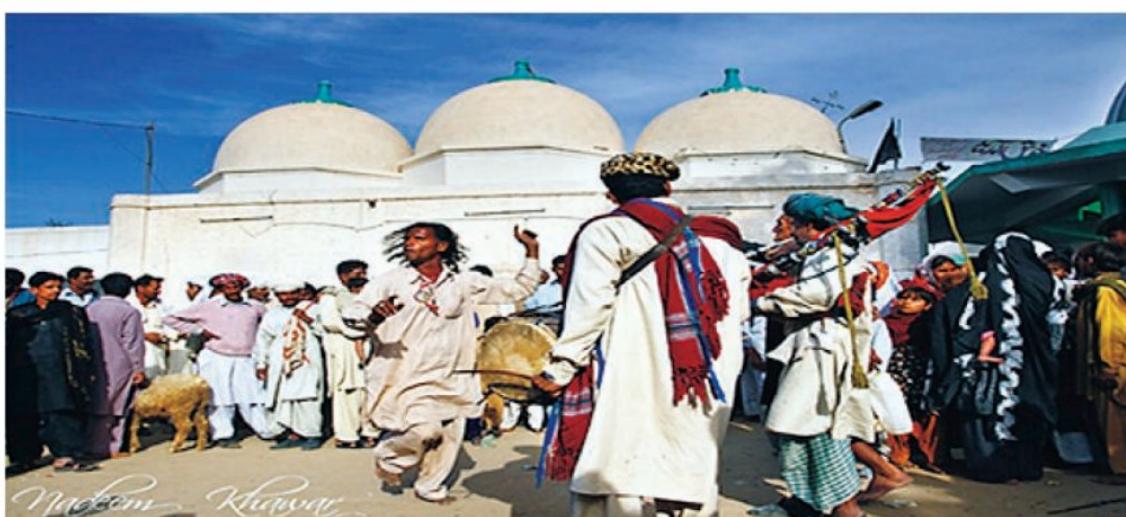


was given away to some nomad. The child became a Muslim as predicted, grew handsome like the moon, and was nicknamed Channan (meaning moon like). The saint wandered the Cholistan desert and introduced Islam to Hindu nomads.



Desert Festival at Channan Pir Shrine

The legend says that it was Channan Pir's wish that his grave should be without a roof so that he could directly receive the blessings of Almighty Allah. When his devotees tried to build him a shrine, it collapsed. So now he lies as he wished, in a grave open to the sky and the light of moon. Beside the shrine stands a mosque with yellow domes.



KHANKAH SHARIF

Khanqah Sharif is a city situated west of Bahawalpur District. Saraiki is the major language in the region, while Urdu, English, Punjabi and Pushto are also spoken. It is more than 200 years old city.

It is famous due to the Shrine of Khawaja Mohkam ud Deen Serani. There are two shrines of Khawaja Serani. One in Khanqah Sharif, Pakistan and other is in India.

Hazrat Khawaja Mohkam Din Serani was born on 1137 Hijri (Islamic calendar) 1716 A.D. In his early age he had a great interest in religion. Khawaja Mohkam Din Serani completed his religious education at the age of 12, and then went to Delhi with his Cousin Hazrat Khawaja Abdul Khaliq (he was Murshid of Serani Sahab). Mostly people don't know that the name of Hazrat Khawaja Mohkam Din Serani in his early age was Abdullah, later on it was changed to Mohkam ud Din and Serani was his Lakab.

Hazrat Khawaja Mohkam Din Serani died due to poison given in Dhoraji (Kathiawar, India). The news of death was sent by Khalifa Abu Talib



and Sheikh Nathu. It is said that Hafiz Koki gave poison twice but Hazrat Khawaja Mohkam Din Serani drank it and said it's not the time of death, but when he gave the poison third time Hazrat Khawaja Mohkam Din Serani drank it

and said now, it's the time and then poison started working and then he gave Rs 10 to Hafiz Koki Rs 5 for Kaffan and Rs 5 to give in the way of Allah and died on 5th RABIULSANI 1197 Hijri (Islamic calendar) 1776A.D).

Mazaar Sharif is in Khankah Sharif District Bahawalpur and Dhoraji " a city



in the state of Gujarat, India."

Chapter 11

FAMOUS PALACES

NOOR MAHAL

A beautiful palace built like an Italian chateau on neoclassical lines, strange-



ly at a time when modernism had set in. Built in 1872, there are diverse stories regarding its construction. According to one belief, Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan IV had the palace made for his wife. However, she was there for one night, only as she happened to see the adjoining graveyard from her balcony, and refused to spend another night there. As the story goes, it remained unused during his reign.

Upon entering the palace you still get the aroma of Nawab Rule and the legacy. The construction of Noor Palace was undertaken by Nawab Subah Sadiq the fourth, who was also known as the Shan Jahan of Bahawalpur for his passion of constructing beautiful buildings. Mr. Hennan; an Englishman who was the state engineer designed the building. Foundation of Noor Palace was laid in 1872. The map and coins of the state were buried in its foundation as good

omen. Most of the material and furniture was imported from England and Italy and construction of the palace was completed in 1875 at a cost of Rs. 1.2 Million. Noor Palace has a covered area of 44,600 square feet. It has 32 rooms including 14 in basement, 6 Verandas and 5 domes.

The designing encompasses features of Corinthian and Islamic styles of architecture with a tinge of sub continental style. Corinthian touch is visible in



Underground cooling system in Noor Mahal

the columns, balustrade, pediments and the vaulted ceiling of Durbar Hall. The Islamic style is evident in the five domes whereas, the angular elliptical shapes are a stroke of subcontinent style. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan the fifth added a mosque to the palace in 1906 at the cost of Rs. 20,000. The design is based on the mosque of Aitcheson College.

In 1956, when Bahawalpur State was merged into Pakistan; the building was taken over by the Auqaf department. The palace was leased to Army in 1971 who later acquired it in 1997 for a sum of 119 million.

The building was later declared a "Protected Monument" in September 2001 by the Department of Archeology, Government of Pakistan and it is now open for general visitors, students and other interested persons with prior permission from Army.



DARBAR MAHAL

On 19th of May, 1904 Nawab Bahawal Khan (V) approved to establish some more palaces including Gulzar Palace, Nishat Palace and Farrukh Palace which are the most famous palaces of them all. Darbar Mahal (which is also



known as Bahawal Garh) and Gulzar Mahal are based on beautiful buildings having too many doors.

The rooms are decorated with fabulous furniture and spectacular carpets. The doors are covered with elegant lushly curtains of maroon color. All of

walls are made up of marble and the roofs are made up of mosaic. The large



Night View of Darbar Mahal

lamps placed in the palace have increased its majesty. There is big gallery with the main hall which was used as an art gallery containing rare norms times ago. Today this gallery does not contain any norms but some rare pictures of the former rulers of the State of Bahawalpur are displayed on its walls. For a long time this palace was in use of Nawab Abbass Abbassi son of the Nawab.

After the independence of Pakistan these palaces were in use of the Government Offices and the rent was paid to His Highness. These palaces were also used as a court in early times of the State of Bahawalpur and were used for assembly sessions later. The total area of Darbar Mahal is almost 75 acres.



Water stream (Channel) in Darbar Mahal



Baradari at Darbar Mahal



Fountain at Darbar Mahal



Inside view of Darbar Mahal

SADIQ GARH PALACE

The only Palace which is far more superior to all others in terms of elegance and glory is named Sadiq Garh Palace. This Palace was established in 1882 by His Highness Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan (IV). This Palace was con-



structed under the supervision of expert engineers with a cost of fifteen lac rupees. The work of construction almost continued ten years. After the completion of the palace it was inaugurated in the presence of a majestic court.

There is huge wall all around the palace and there are lush green lawns inside it with beautiful plants having colorful flowers. This sky building is a masterpiece of beauty. There is bastion in every corner of the palace placed like this that it seems like a soldier on his duty to protect. There is beautiful dome in the center of the building which looks more beautiful in night when it is glowing with lights of different colors.

There are verandas all around the building and there are cellars under the bastions where instead of electric light natural light is also arranged. Inside the Central Senate there is court hall and sets with all accessories for respected guests. From rest room to drawing room, dressing room, wash room and office are glorious. The floors, roofs and walls are beautifully designed. All the material and furniture is of best quality. There are big mirrors and lamps in the rooms and the chairs, tables and beds are of same colors. The beautiful art norms and lovely curtains are increasing its beauty.

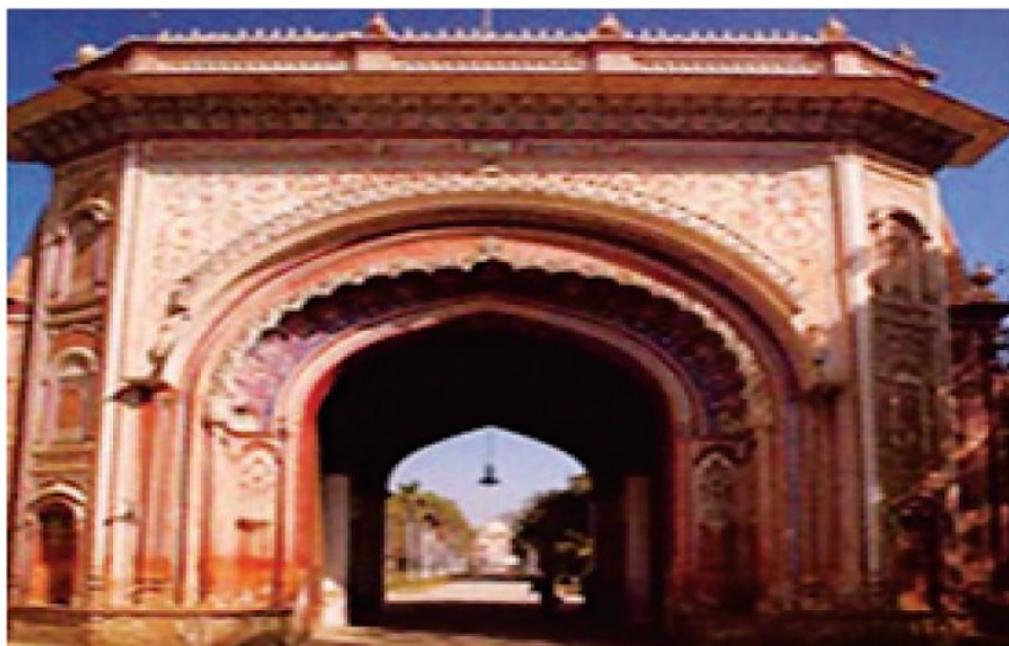
The Darbar hall is worth visiting. In this huge hall the Kingly plank is placed and behind the plank there is a big mirror. It is said about this mirror that when it arrived Karachi through the sea way it was loaded on special trucks to take it to Bahawalpur. Many platforms of different railway stations were expanded because of this mirror. There is a beautiful fountain in front the porch of the Palace increasing its majesty. There is also a zoo in the palace in which beautiful birds and animals from all over the world were kept. There is museum in which animals and birds are mummified using chemical methods and are kept under good care.

The map of the palace is made up with such expertness that the palace looks like a garden from all its views and the desert area also comes in front of it. There are gardens all around the palace but from the northern door one can see

pools of water and from the other side of the door desert can also be viewed. There is also a library in the palace in which some rare books in English, Urdu, Persian and Arabic on different topics are available. All palaces of Bahawalpur are constructed considering Islamic ways because if any palace is constructed using European or any other style but bastions and domes are always there.

Because most of the palaces were constructed during the Governance of Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan (IV) it can be said that he was the King of Bahawalpur.

He had fondness of establishing new buildings so most of the important buildings in Bahawalpur are put up by His Highness. The Sadiq Manzil, Mubarik Manzil and Rahat Manzil are also gifted by His Highness.



GULZAR MAHAL



Gulzar Mahal-An Italian Style Built By Nawab Sadiq V



Inside view of Gulzar Mahal



Inside view of Gulzar Mahal

FARRUKH MAHAL



NISHAT MAHAL



DERA NAWAB MAHAL



Chapter 12

THE LOST FORTS

DERAWAR FORT

THE DESERT LIGHT HOUSE



Pakistan is home to many dynasties, kingdoms and civilizations, which once thrived in every nook and corner of its landscape. Moving up from the Indus valley ruins, one should not forget to visit Rahim Yar Khan and then the nearby Cholistan desert, where remains of a huge Derawar Fort still attract visitors from all over the world. No one really knows who built this massive fort amid the desolate Cholistan Desert and when. The only authentic source available on its history names a Hindu prince Rawal. But the fort in its present shape is attributed to the Abbasi rulers of Bahawalpur.

The fort is comparatively in good condition from outside but due to years of closure and because of family feuds over its possession, most of its chambers and structures inside the fort are in a sad state of affairs. The 100 years old Derawar Mosque, built with white marble stone is also in somewhat good condition. There is a family grave yard of the Abbasi Nawabs in the area. Their tombs are built with marble and decorated with blue glazed style which contrasts beautifully Ochre landscape.

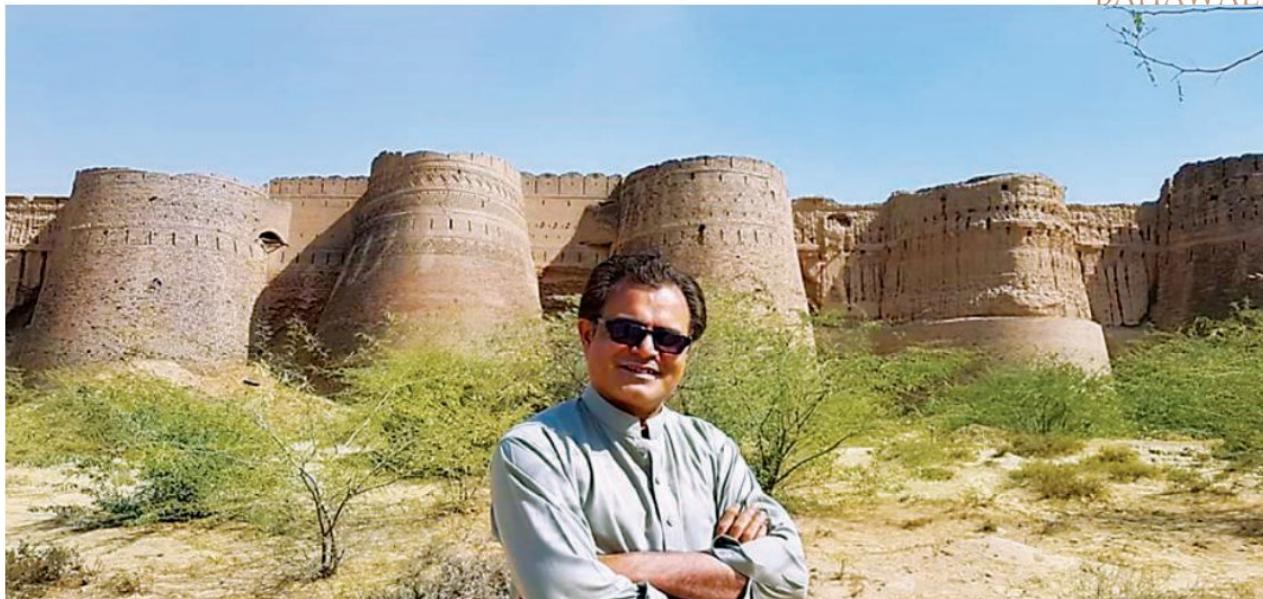
It is said that the bricks for the construction of the fort were brought from the famous Uch Sharif, some 40 miles away from the fort.



A very unique picture of Derawar Fort taken by Maj. Tahir from Houbara Foundation

The way these bricks were transported to Derawar is worth appreciation and narrating, which shows the intelligentsia of Nawabs of that time. A chain of men stood between the Derawar Fort site and Uch Sharif and the bricks were handed from one man to the next - a conveyer belt concept born much before it was invented.

Derawar Fort is on the outskirts of the city in the Cholistan Desert.



DERAWAR MOSQUE

Derawar mosque located near Derawar Fort in Cholistan desert of Punjab, Pakistan was built by Nawab Bahawal Khan in 1849 AD. It has 3 domes



and 4 minarets. It is more than 100 years old and is built with white marble stone. The Derawar mosque of marble is a thing of beauty, an exact replica of the Moti Masjid of the Red Fort of Delhi.

BURIAL GROUND OF NAWABS

Another interesting place worth visiting here is the Nawab Family burial ground where many of the old Nawabs and their families are buried. The tomb here is attractive, built with marble and decorated with blue glazed style.



ISLAM GARH FORT

It is located deep in Cholistan near the Indian border at a distance of 150 km from Derawar Fort. The fort itself is an impressive building of brick work with high and sloping roofs strengthened by bastions. The fort was built by Rawal Singh in 1608 A.D. The fort is in a state of neglect and disrepair for over a hundred year. It is a square fort measuring 315 feet on the eastern and northern sides with a series of bastions varying in number on each side. The fortification walls are 10 to 12 feet thick and survive to a maximum height of 45 feet above ground level.



MIR GARTH FORT

MIt was founded by Noor Muhammad Khan in 1799 AD and was completed in 3 years. He was a disciple of the Gillani Makhdooms of Uch as recorded on the Persian inscription seen on the gates of the fort in 1872. Built of burnt bricks, it is square fort measuring 92 feet on each side and possesses 7 bastions, standing 39 feet high. The distance between Mir Garh Fort and Fort Abbas city is 21km.



Jam Garh Fort

This is a beautiful burnt-brick fort standing in the desert with much of its original appearance, 9 km away from Mir Garh Fort. Built in 1788 A.D. by Jam Khan Maroofani, it is square in plan, measuring 114 feet on each side.

Its walls survive to a height of 28 feet and are strengthened by circular bastions at the corners. An arched entrance, nearly 9 feet wide, was provided through the eastern wall.



MAROT FORT

The existing ruins of Marot reportedly occupy an ancient place which according to tradition was founded by one of the rulers of Chittor during pre-Islamic times. It contained a number of religious shrines including a chamber of the Jains.

By the 20th century A.D. Marot emerged as a strong military outpost.



Nasiruddin Qabacha, the local ruler of Uch was once stationed at Marot. The place was visited by the famous historian Minhajud din Siraj in 1250 A.D. During Akbar's time, a contingent of 200 horsemen and 1000 infantry was stationed at the fort. A small mosque with a Persian inscription recording the date of its construction as 976 A.H./1588 A.D. still survives.

At present the entire fort is in advanced stage of ruins and most of its original layout has disappeared. The fort shows a rectangular plan, measuring 464 feet on the southern side and 820 feet on the west externally. Marot Fort is 11km from Jam Garh Fort.

MOJ GARH FORT

The fort was founded by Muhammad Maroof Khan Kehrani in 1743 A.D. This square tomb decorated with glazed tiles and surmounted by a single dome stands about 400 yards south of the fort. The fort is at a distance of 32km from Marot Fort.

At present the fort is in ruins. The outer burnt-brick facing and the interior fac-



ing of the fortification wall have collapsed at several places, exposing the mud brick core. The fort is almost square in plan, measuring 325, 312 and 238 feet on the southern, western and northern sides respectively. The walls are strengthened with a series of semi circular bastions.

KHAN GARH FORT

This fort was built by Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan II in 1783 A.D. It is square in plan with semi-circular bastions at each corner and an entrance on the east. The fort measures 128 feet on each side. The walls and bastions, which are built of mud-bricks with a burnt-brick facing, have fallen down leaving only piles of burnt bricks and signs of old walls, telling the tale of the lost grandeur. It is 70 km away from Derawar Fort.



KHAIR GARH FORT

Built in 1775 A.D. with mud and burnt bricks, it is square in plan, measuring 170 feet on the inner side between octagonal bastions and is at a distance of 70 km from Derawar Fort. The mud-brick fortification walls are 8 feet thick. On the top and stand 24 feet high, including a 5 feet high parapet above. On the inner side, the bastions have a circular vaulted chamber, 19 feet in diameter, which provides access to the top.



Ruins of the Fort depicting the past Khairgarh Fort

NAWAN KOT FORT

Nawan Kot Fort still retains some of its original features and is located 45km away from Derawar Fort. Built of mud-bricks with 4 corner towers, it measures 156 feet approximately between the bastions. The doorway on the north is 10 feet wide and is flanked by guard rooms built by burnt bricks.



BIJNOT FORT

Bajnot (Winjhrot) is structurally an impressive fort. It was originally built by Raja Winjha or Bija Bhatia in 757 A.D. At present the fort is in ruins but still depicts most of its original features. It is at a distance of 45 km from Nawan Kot Fort and is built of blocks of limestone set in locally available lime mortar. The outer fortification is almost square with an overall length of 300 feet on each side. On the northern side, there is an eleven feet wide entrance, above which three rooms are built. The walls survive to the height of 21 feet, excluding the about 7 feet of the parapet wall on it.



LIARA FORT

Liara was built in 1780 A.D. by Sabzal Khan. It is almost square fort, made of mud-bricks, measuring 121 feet from North to South and 112 feet from East to West. The wall to South shows a maximum height of 21 feet from outside.



MAU MUBARIK FORT

According to Tarikh-e-Murad, a fort was built by Raj Hans Karar in Mau Mubarik as a residence for his mother; hence the name Mau refers to mother in local language. The fort was taken by Shah Argun in 1525 A.D. It was one of the six fortresses of Raj Sahasi 11. It had 20 bastions and Towers. The ramparts were about 549 meters in circumference and the walls very strongly and thickly built. Here the shrine of a saint Sheikh Hakim is of great importance.



PATTAN MINARA

Eight km East of Rahimyar Khan Railway station is an extensive site of ruins known as 'Pattan Minara'. There is a tower in the center of four smaller towers at this place, which are believed to have been a Buddhist Monastery.

The ruins of Pattan Minara are located at a distance of about 8 kilometers in East South of Rahimyar Khan City. It has variously been described as the remains of Ashoka period, who built it in 250 B.C. or a Buddhist monastery. Nearby the minar, remains of a fort, a mosque and some tunnels are also visi-



ble. About 110 years ago Colonel Minchin a political agent of Ex-Bahawalpur state started the excavation of these tunnels but discontinued digging for some reasons or other. According to Colonel Toy, it was the capital of the Hindu kingdom in 10 A.D. In the mid of the 18th century A.D. Fazal Elahi Khan Halani a Daupauta chief destroyed it and used its materials in the construction of Baghla and Dingar Fort.

PATTAN MINARA MOSQUE



BHUTTA WAHAN

It is 15 km from Rahimyar Khan and is believed to be the birthplace of 'Sassi', one of the legendary lovers. Also it is believed to be the birthplace of 'Abu-ul-Fazal and Faizi', the sons of Mullah Mubarak and famous courtiers of Akbar the Great. But nobody knows the exact history of this place precisely.

MUSAFIR KHANA

It is at a distance of 30 km. from Bahawalpur. In this region there are seven tombs known as 'Ali Ashab'. These tombs are said to be of the companions of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). A fair is held in the village in the month of May (Jeth) and on Fridays in the month of June (Har).

Note: All the above forts are in deteriorating condition. Cultural and Heritage Department is requested to take immediate action for the revival of these magnificent forts and other cultural heritage places for our future generations otherwise these will be vanished forever.

DERA NAWAB SAHIB

The Palaces of the Amirs are located mainly in Dera Nawab Sahib at a distance of 22 miles from Bahawalpur; while, Derawar was the ancestral seat of the rulers of Bahawalpur. It is the gateway to Cholistan, which comprises 1,000 square miles.



Chapter 13

ADVENTURE OPPORTUNITIES IN CHOLISTAN

The rugged and sandy terrain of Cholistan offers unlimited opportunities for those who seek adventure. The thrill seekers can visit the desert for day excursions or opt for the more exciting extended tours with camping at night under the open sky. The tourists can explore the enchanting vastness of the desert on camels or in 4 WD vehicles.

But whatever the option, the trip requires careful planning. Since Cholistan is game reserve area, prior permission has to be obtained from The Cholistan Development Authority for visit of the forts. The best months to visit Cholistan are December to February. It is essential to take a vehicle, (preferably a 4WD jeep), guide (locally available), mineral water, food preferably tinned food, joggers and jackets for the cold evenings.

CAMEL SAFARI AND CAMPING

Derawar Fort is the best starting point for camel safaris into the desert. Plenty of camels are available at the Fort and experienced guides can also be hired from there.

But it is best to have your own 4WD vehicle to get to Derawar and to carry your





equipment in the desert. In addition to food and water, one has to carry camping equipment, sleeping bags and blankets for the cold nights. Three to five days safaris can be planned and about 15 to 20km (1to 12 miles) can be covered a day. Your supplies go ahead by jeep or with you on a pack camel.

CHOLISTAN DESERT RALLY / JEEP SAFARI



Camel Race in Cholistan desert

Safaris can also be planned to explore the rugged beauty and the ancient heritage of the desert. Tourism Development Corporation of Punjab (TDCP) organizes Jeep Rallies in Cholistan every year in the month of February, with the view to highlight the culture and historical heritage of the area, and above all to highlight the adventure opportunities offered by the desert for the thrill seekers.

Occupying the fare south of Punjab, the Cholistan is the most picturesque desert in Pakistan. Cholistan, locally known as a "Rohi" (a land of rolling



sand dunes), is a continuation of the Thar Desert in Sindh and the Rajasthan Desert in India. Cholistan is about 483 KM long from north east to south west and is 64 to 290 Km vide. Out of the total area, 16000 sq Km is purely desert.

Until about 1000 years ago, Cholistan was a lush green valley watered by Hakra River and the area was densely populated between the fourth and second millennium B.C. Today about 150,000 semi nomads live in the desert,

mostly as camel and goat herders. The Climate of Cholistan is arid with summer temperatures rising to 51.8 degree Centigrade and dropping the freezing point in winter.

On the edge of the desert, stands the majestic Derawar Fort. The powerful fort is supported by enormous round buttresses stands 40 meters (130 feet) high. It was built by Deo Rawal, a Bhatti Raj form Jaisalmer in 852 A.D. it was captured by Abbas in 1735, the fort slipped from the hands of Abbas in the reign of Nawa Bahawal Khan due to his pre-occupations at Shikarpur. Nawab Mubarik Khan took the stronghold back in 1804.

CHOLISTAN DESERT RALLY:

TDCP started Cholistan Jeep Rally event in the majestic desert of Cholistan in the year 2005 with a view to promote Southern Punjab as a winter tourist destination and to promote motor sports in Pakistan. It was successfully organized with the support of Houbara Foundation International Pakistan, District Government Bahawalpur and Pakistan Army.

OBJECTIVE:

- Promote Cholistan's culture and historical heritage to endorse our rich traditions.
- Highlighting the southern Punjab and its desert of the promotion of domestic as well as international tourism in the area.
- Provide economics opportunities for the local and a forum for inter provincial harmony among the people.
- To intensify the passion for motor sports in Pakistan.

Salient Features of TDCP's 11th Cholistan Desert Rally

The Tourism Development Corporation of Punjab is organizing a thrilling and challenging 4WD Rally in the Cholistan Desert on 12th -14th February, 2016. Around 100 driving teams from all over Pakistan are expected to participate in the rally. It is expected more than 200,000 visitors will witness the rally

and 300 people will attend the prize distribution ceremony.

The purpose to hold this event in the heart of Cholistan desert is to show outside world its history and rich culture and open this area as a winter tourist destination. It is anticipated that event will receive widespread projection in print and electronic media.

“TDCP 11th Cholistan Jeep Rally” features most challenging terrain in Cholistan Desert. The Rally will be held in the day, the entries are limited for this event and will be taken on a first-come-first-served basis for those applicants who possess motor sports experience and whose vehicles meet the tough safety criterion laid down.

The TDCP Cholistan Jeep Rally is a tough and thrilling driving 4WD competition in the Cholistan Desert. The entire event will be organized by TDCP and District Government Bahawalpur / Houbara Foundation, Pakistan along with other stakeholders.

All Registration Formalities and Technical Queries may be addressed to TDCP Offices at:-

- i. TDCP (Head Office), 151-abu Bakar Block New Garden Town, Lahore. Phone: 042-99231007, Fax 042-99231006.
- ii. TDCP (Regional Office Multan), Noor Centre Opposite Govt. College for Women Katchary Road, Multan (Phone 061-4540955, Fax: 061-4540955)
- iii. TDCP (Regional Office Bahawalpur), Old Press Club Building Stadium Road, Bahawalpur, Phone 062-2874241, Mobile: 0307-8682126)
- iv. TDCP (Regional Office Rawalpindi), 44, Mall Plaza Sadar Rawalpindi. Phone: 051-9272128, 051-9276914.

Registration Fee.

a) Prepared Category:

The entry fee for each vehicle is Rs. 25000/- (Non-Refundable) and Rs. 50,000/- (Non-refundable) for sponsored vehicle.

b) Stock Category:

The entry fee for each vehicle is Rs. 20,000/- (Non-Refundable) and Rs. 45,000/- (Non-refundable) for sponsored vehicle.

c) Female Category (Special Category):

d) The entry fee for each vehicle is Rs. 15,000 (Non-Refundable) and Rs. 40,000/- (Non-refundable) for sponsored vehicle. (To encourage Female drivers). The Special category(in stock category) for Female drivers: minimum vehicles restriction will not apply on it.

e) Normal registration fee till 5th February during office hours.

f) With Late fee of Rs. 5000/- till 10th February during office hours.

g) With late fee of Rs. 10000/- till 12th February during office hours.

Payment is to be made through bank draft in the name of Tourism Development Corporation of Punjab. The TDCP will refund the entry fee only in case of failure to hold the event. The applications will be accepted on first come first serve basis. The organizers reserve all rights to accept or reject any entry at any time without assigning any reason whatsoever.

The following rules will govern the overall conduct of this rally. The organizers reserve the right to bar / disqualify any participants and / or vehicle from the rally for violation of these rules or any other official instructions prior to or during the event. The organizers reserve the right to amend the rules at any time during the rally if they deem fit.

Rally Route

The TDCP Cholistan Desert Rally is day rally comprises on two stages for prepared Category and one stage for Stock Category. There will be several Check posts along the Rally Route. All of these Check Posts will be clearly marked on the route and the exact number and location will be disclosed at the posts will be clearly marked on the route and the exact number and location will be disclosed at the Drivers' Meeting prior to the Rally. The registered Service

Vehicles, if any, will also follow the Rally Route. However, the service vehicles will be allowed onto the Rally Route only after all competing vehicles have started on the section. The organizers will strive to keep ordinary traffic off the Rally Route, but participants must be cautious of any other traffic on the Route.

Technical / Safety Inspection:

- i. All loose items inside and outside the vehicle must be removed. Any item carried in the vehicle must be bolted or securely fastened.
- ii. Snap-on hubcaps, detachable fender skirts and trim rings must be removed.
- iii. All studs and lug nuts must be present and functional.
- iv. Tires must be in good condition with no cord or belts showing or cracks in the tread of sidewall.
- v. Seatbelts must be properly installed with attached hardware secure and tight.
- vi. Throttle return action shall be safe and positive.
- vii. No fuel, oil, water, or brake fluid leaks should be observed when the engine is running.
- viii. No creaks shall be permitted in cast or forged wheels.
- ix. Brakes must have an adequate pedal, sufficient fluid in the master cylinder and no apparent leaks under pressure and must operate on all wheels.
- x. Wheel bearing shocks, steering and suspension shall be in good operating condition.
- xi. All lights, horn and rearview mirror(s) must be functional.
- xii. Batteries shall be attached securely to the frame or chassis structures in such a way as to ensure that the battery will remain in place.

Stock Category:-

Only the following upgrades are permitted in Stock Category:-

Any vehicle manufactured as rally vehicle but is stock can participate in rally without any Change mentioned below:-

Shock Absorber:-

Single aftermarket Shock Absorber (without reservoir or piggy back) fitted to the original mounting points without any alternation to the original bracket.

Spring:

Aftermarket Springs are permitted but they must mount in OEM brackets.

Snorkel:

Snorkel can be installed in Stock Category vehicle.

Rally Seats for Driver & Co Driver with 4-point Hardness:

Their sizes and Rims can be changed.

Radiators & Transmission oil coolers:

Aftermarket Radiators and Transmission Oil Coolers are allowed.

Driver Eligibility in Stock Category:

Any driver can race in Stock Category for up to two rallies (Cholistan) only Or as decided by the Organizers.

Stock Vehicles Categories: There shall be minimum 08-vehicles in each category. In case of less than 08-vehicles in a Category the same shall be combined with upper category of stock category.

Women Category: There will be a special category (In Stock Category) for Female drivers: however, minimum vehicles restriction will not apply on it. The registration fee shall be Rs. 1,50,000/- NON REFUNDABLE. For individual and Rs. 40,000/- for Sponsored Vehicle. All rally rules shall be applicable for the category.

Vehicle Identification.

All participating vehicle must display the numbers provided to each vehicle along with sponsor's / organizer details on the bonnet, roof and on both left, right front doors. Participants must ensure that number on their vehicles stay clearly visible at all times during rally. No vehicle will be permitted to take part in the competition without properly displaying competition numbers and sponsor's / organizers details.

Category "A" Vehicle will have 3-digit numbers starting with 101

Category "B" Vehicle will have 3-digit numbers starting with 201

Category "C" Vehicle will have 3-digit numbers starting with 301

Category "D" Vehicle will have 3-digit numbers starting with 401

Stock "S1" Vehicle will have 3-digit numbers starting with 501

Stock "S2" Vehicle will have 3-digit numbers starting with 601

Stock "S3" Vehicle will have 3-digit numbers starting with 701

Stock "S4" Vehicle will have 3-digit numbers starting with 801

Women Category:- Vehicle will have 3-digits numbers starting from 901

SERVICE VEHICLES will have 2-digit numbers starting with 50.

No promotional decal even for sponsored vehicles is allowed on the specified spaces on the vehicles. No advertising or promotional material is permitted on the rally vehicle that is of a political, obscene insulating nature or in poor taste. By accepting Terms and Conditions of the Cholistan Jeep Rally, participants are agreed to display stickers, promotional display whatever as decided by the organizers.

Service Vehicles

All service vehicles taking part in the rally to support participating vehicles

must be registered with the organizers and will only be allowed if they pass the technical/ safety inspection. All service vehicles must carry a well-stocked first aid kit and supply of emergency food and water in addition to the tools and spares carried. A maximum of four persons are allowed in the service vehicles provided there is a proper seating capacity in the vehicle. No service vehicle will be allowed onto the rally unless it displays the 2-digit number assigned to it prominently.

Rally Vehicle	Support Vehicle
Spare Kit & Shovel	Hammer, Hacksaw & Wrenches
Hoses & Belts	Jump Cables & wires
Water & Lubricant	Tow Rope & Funnel
Flashings & Insulating Tape	Emergency Lights
Fire Extinguisher & First-Aid Kit	Air, Oil, Fuel Filter
Drinking Water & Food	Rags & Gloves
Fire Extinguisher	Water, Fuel & Lubricants
First Aid Box	Spare tire tube

Drivers & Navigators:-

All participating drivers and navigators must possess a valid driving license and must submit a properly completed registration form along with a recent passport size (1x1 inch) photograph each. No passenger other than the navigator is allowed in the rally vehicle.

No change of the driver or navigator is permitted during the entire course of the rally. Navigators may act as co-drivers during the rally.

Persons with medical problems or disabilities must not participate in the rally as driver or navigators.

The following items are mandatory for each participant or else they will be withdrawn from the race at the time of vehicle inspection if they do not have these items.

- i. HELMETS: for driver and navigator.

- ii. SEAT BELT: three-point minimum required, however, 4-point racing style highly recommended.
- iii. SPADE/ FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
- iv. MEDICAL KIT
- v. ROLL BAR/ ROLL CAGE IS MANDATORY
- vi. VALID DRIVING LICENSE

Organizers may at any time during the rally disqualify any participant on the following grounds:-

- i. Unfit health
- ii. Dangerous/ unsporting driving practices
- iii. Failure to obey official instructions
- iv. Concealment of facts
- v. Use of ethanol/ alcoholic drinks

EVENT OPERATION:

Qualifying Rounds for Prepared Category only:

All registered vehicle (Prepared Category) are included in the draws for qualifying round. The conduct and rules of qualifying round are same as for the Rally. The participating vehicles are released on the course individually and upon completion of track by the vehicle, next vehicle are released. However, the qualifying round result will be displayed at Rally Camp office.

Draws of Stock Category

All registered vehicle (Stock Category) are included in the draws for Rally.

Rally starting order for prepared category:

According to the results of qualify round, all the participating vehicles are released on the course individually spaced apart by a time interval to be announced at the Drivers Briefing. Starting order for releasing vehicles are de-

terminated by a draw the first vehicle will be flagged off according to the Event Schedule. The vehicle will be flagged off at 3-minutes intervals each OR as decided by the organizers.

Rally Starting order for stock category:

According to the results of Draws, all the participating vehicles are released on the course individually spaced apart by a time interval to be announced at the Drivers Briefing. Starting Order for releasing vehicles shall be determined by a draw the first vehicle will be flagged off according to the Event Schedule. The vehicle is usually flagged of at 3-minutes intervals each OR as decided by the organizers.

Timing on Time Cards:

One time card is usually handed over to participants at the start point of the rally. The departure Time is noted on the time card and will be stamped/ signed by the official. The time is recorded from the official clock will be hours/ minutes. The Driver/ Navigator ensure that the time noted on the time card is correct. The driver and navigator are responsible for the safe custody of the Time Card while in their possession and must ensure that their Time Card is stamped and signed at all Time and passage Control Checkpoints. The Time Card must be handed over to official at the end of the rally at camp office/ site office at Rally finished point.

Passage & Time Controls:

All check post as designed on the Time Cards will be prominently identified on the rally route. At all Check Posts the driver must safely stop the rally vehicle at the designated spot and then the navigator must take the Time Card to the official for stamp/sign.

At stage break/midpoint the time is recorded in the Time Card and it is stamped/ signed when it is presented to the rally participant. The time shall be recorded from the official clock is hours/ minutes / seconds.

At the Time Control Checkpoint any one of the crewmember must get sign/ Stamp on the The Timing Official's Chart. It is the responsibility of the participants to see that the time recorded is correct.

The driver ensures that his vehicle does not hold up subsequently arriving vehicles at any checkpoint on the rally route.

Rally Officials:

- i. Event Chairman
- ii. Safety
- iii. Course/ Committee
- iv. Timekeeping
- v. Logistics
- vi. Hospitality
- vii. Public Relations
- viii. Technical Officer
- ix. TV & Media
- x. Food & Beverage
- xi. Security

General Conduct of the Event:

- i. All participants must consciously display good sportsmanship and a genuine concern for safety. Failure to do so or failure to obey official instructions will lead to disqualification/ removal from the rally.
- ii. Rally vehicle wishing to overtake must be allowed a safe opportunity to overtake at the earliest.
- iii. Helmets and seat belt must be worn at all times while competing on the rally route.
- iv. Mobile as well as stationery official will be placed all along the rally

route to observe rally vehicles.

- v. Repairs and service of rally vehicles is freely allowed throughout the rally route, however, participant must ensure that the rally route is not obstructed in any manner.
- vi. Any delay caused by mechanical failure, driver/ navigator error, mishap or weather etc will be sole responsibility of the rally crew and no allowance of any sort will be permitted.
- vii. Any accidents/ mishap must be immediately reported to the nearest rally official/ Check post.
- viii. The organizers reserve the right to delete, add or change any part of the route of event regulations at any time should they deem fit.
- ix. Refueling will be permitted at the stage break, a sufficient time limit will be allowed to all rally vehicles for this purpose. Refueling will also be allowed throughout the rally route; however, no time allowance of any sort would be permitted on such grounds.
- x. The rally will use the 12 hours format for recording of all Time Cards.
- xi. The stage break/ midpoint stop over time shall be announced in the driver's conference.
- xii. All rally drivers need to wear rally suits or coveralls (dungaree), which is mandatory clothing for the race. All other wearable are not allowed and if any driver is found clothing not appropriate can be penalized by the racing authorities.
- xiii. Technical inspection will be strictly on time for all participating rally vehicles for all classes at the stipulated time advised by the organizers, drivers will be penalized if fail to be present in that allotted time window.
- xiv. It is mandatory for all rally vehicles to have fire extinguisher and first aid-kit.

xv. Any mechanical / non mechanical help or assistance can be provided by any competing participant to another competing participant at any time during the course of the rally.

xvi. There shall be official mechanical help available at the rally route where the organizers feel is deemed necessary to move rally vehicles which are stationary due to any accident.

xvii. Timing booths will remain out of bound area for everybody except TDCP officials, authorized persons and marshals.

xviii. All results will be provisional for next 05-days after finish of the rally. A participant can file written protest against his/ her results within 48-hours after the rally is finished. All protests will be set forth in front of the race organizing committee for final adjudication, which will be final and binding on all parties.

xix. On bump up between any prepared / stock classes is permitted but then the driver will have to run in the same bumped category if he brings the same vehicle during that rally season. In case he does not participate in any other rally of that season, then the next rally of the at driver/ vehicle of the following season.

xx. No advertising or promotional material will be permitted that is a political, obscene, insinuating nature or in poor taste.

xxi. Official race timer will be closed at 15:00 on the race day. Any participating rally vehicle arriving after this time will be DNF.

Penalties:

At the start of each stage, any vehicle reporting for the start of the event will be penalized @ 10 Seconds for every minute that it is behind its schedule time. Any vehicle arriving at lineup for more than 30 minutes late, shall be disqualified.

Disqualification will occur in the following cases:

- i. Loss or tampering of Time Card
- ii. Missing Check post stamp on the Time Card
- iii. Failure to obey official instructions
- iv. Obstructing, overtaking vehicles or dangerous driving practices
- v. Failure to observe the proper/ designated procedure at Checkpoints
- vi. Failure to wear seat belt or helmets at any point during the rally
- vii. Unsafe operating condition of rally vehicle
- viii. Use of ethanol/ Alcoholic drinks.

* The penalty for these infringements may be reduced from total disqualification to a time penalty of 45-minutes at the discretion of organizers.

Rally Results:

- i. The rally results shall be compiled on the bases of participating vehicle time on the rally route (according to the formula).
- ii. Complainant against the results can be launched within 48-hours.
- iii. The decision of the rally organizing committee/ Jury shall be final for any dispute regarding timing or relating to the event and it will not be pursued in the court of Law.

EVENT SCHEDULE

TDCP' 11th Cholistan Jeep Rally 2016.

12th February, 2016

Sr. No.	Time	Event	Venue.
1.	08:00 A.M to 2:00 P.M	Registration, Technical Examination, Tagging.	Derawar Fort
2.	06:00 P.M to 07:00 P.M	Briefing of participants / drivers & Navigators. Question & Answers Session.	Derawar Fort

3.	07:30 PM	Draws for stock Category for Race and for prepared Qualifying Round	Eidgah Derawar Fort
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13th February, 2016

Sr. No.	Time	Event	Venue.
1.	08:00 A.M to 2:00 P.M	Qualifying Round	Qualifying Round site
2.	08:00 A.M to 01:00 P.M	Stock category Race	Rally Track
3.	07:00 PM	Display of Qualifying Round result and Stock Category Results	CDA Rest House
4.	08:000 P.M	Fireworks/ Musical Night	Derawar Fort

14th February, 2016

Sr. No.	Time	Event	Venue.
1.	07:30 A.M	Line up Prepared Category vehicles according to Qualifying Results	Rally Line up Area at start point
2.	08:30 A.M	Flag off by Chief Guest	Start Point
3.	07:00 A.M to 03:00 P.M	Jeep Rally, Participants will be given a lunch box, Dry ration, fruits & water bottles	Start & Finish points at Derawar
4.	02:000 P.M	Recovery of Drivers	Rally Route
5.	07:00 PM	Prize Distribution Ceremony	Eidgah Derawar

The Jeep Rally Partners

- Pakistan Army
- District Government, Bahawalpur
- Punjab Rangers
- Houbara Foundation

- Cholistan Development Authority
- Punjab Wildlife Department
- Bahawalpur 4 wheel Club (Host Club)
- LRC Lahore
- FMC Multan
- Suzuki Motors
- Bahawalpur Police
- Print and Electronic Media
- Auto Racing Club Pakistan
- Lahore 4 Wheel Drive Club
- Motor Sports Club Pakistan
- Lives and Mountain Dew

12th Cholistan Desert Rally, 2017

The 12th Cholistan Desert Rally was held on 9th to 12th February 2017. The Route was enhanced from Approx. 250 Km to 460 Km including the District Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and Rahimyar Khan.

Full of Thrill, Adventure and Excitement Highlights of 11th Cholistan Desert Rally



Mr. Munim Jhandir Secured Third Position in 10th Cholistan Jeep Rally



Mr. Hassaan Jhandir's Vehicle flipped over in 11th Cholistan Desert Rally.



Mr. Hassan Jhandir receiving award in 13th Cholistan Desert Rally

Chapter14

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF BAHAWALPUR DIVISION

- Commissioner Office
- Regional/Divisional Heads
- District Bahawalpur
- District Bahawalnagar
- District Rahimyar Khan
- Misc. Departments of Bahawalpur

COMMISSIONER OFFICE, BAHAWALPUR DIVISION

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Commissioner	9250061 9250062	9255602 9250073
2	Additional Commissioner (Coord)	9250060 9250497	9250070
3	Assistant Commissioner (G)	9250039	9250043
4	Assistant Commissioner (R)	9250345	-
5	Director (Dev. & Finance)	9250495	9250495
6	Additional Commissioner Revenue	9250347	-
7	Additional Commissioner Consolidation	9250348	-

REGIONAL / DIVISIONAL HEADS

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Regional Police Officer (D.I.G Police)	9250351 9250352	9250353
2	Director Anti Corruption	9250316	9250066
3	M.D Cholistan Bahawalpur	9250160	9250161
4	Chief Engineer Irrigation	9250333	9250263
5	S.E. Provincial Buildings	9250334	-
6	S.E. Provincial Highways	9250320	9250320
7	S.E. Public Health BWP	9250122	9250122
8	Director Housing, BWP	9250307	-
9	Conservator Forest Bahawalpur	9250028	9250293
10	Deputy Director Food BWP	9250305	9250186
11	Director Architecture BWP	9250281	9250281
12	Director Local Fund Audit	9250217	9250210
13	Director Public Relation	9250227	9250269

14	SP (Traffic)	9250358	9250087
15	SSP (Special Branch)	9250481	9250482
16	Deputy Director Wildlife	9255189	-
17	Administrator Auqaf	9255387	-
18	Deputy Administrator Zakat	9255369	-
19	Director Excise & Taxation	9250175	9250174
20	Agriculture Engineer	9255245	-
21	Director, Punjab Social Security	9255291 9255292	-
22	Director, Colleges	9250145	-

DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Deputy Commissioner	9250492 9250494	9250493 9250064
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner (HQ)	9250071	9250065
3	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Rev.)	9250046	-
4	Additional Deputy Commissioner(Gen.)	9250178	-
5	Additional Deputy Commissioner (F&P)	9250226	-
6	Secretary DRTA Bahawalpur	9250282	-
7	Office Superintendent	9250068	-
8	Superintendent (Coord)	9250337	-
9	C.E.O (Education)	9255115	9255116
10	C.E.O (Health)	9255211	9255212
11	Deputy District Attorney	9250050	-

DISTRICT BAHAWALNAGAR

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Deputy Commissioner	9240201	9240204
2	District Police Officer	9240055	9240077
3	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Rev)	063-9240209	--
4	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Gen)	063-9240502	--
5	Additional Deputy Commissioner (F&P)	063-924081	--
6	C.E.O (Health)	063-9240141	--
7	C.E.O (Education)	063-9240181	--
8	Tehsil Municipal Officer	9240150	--

DISTRICT RAHIMYAR KHAN

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Deputy Commissioner	9230233 9230266	9230267
2	District Police Officer	9230301	9230305
3	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Rev)	068-9230307	-
4	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Gen)	068-9230287	-
5	Additional Deputy Commissioner (F&P)	068-9230287	-
6	C.E.O (Health)	068-9230114	
7	C.E.O (Education)	068-9230044	-
8	Tehsil Municipal Officer	9230247 9230122	-

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

ACCOUNTS OFFICE

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Accounts Officer-I	9250289	9250010
2	Accounts Officer-II	9250212	-
3	Accounts Officer-III	9250264	-

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Executive District Officer	9255181	9255183
2	D.O (Agri.) Extension	9255184	9255183
3	D.D.O (Agriculture)	9255185	9255183
4	EADA (Agriculture)	9255289	-
5	EADA		
6	EADA (E&M)	9255549	-

AUQAF DEPARTMENT

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Administrator	9255387	9255416
2	Manager	9255367	-

ADVOCATE GENERAL OFFICE

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Assistant Advocate General	9255314	-
2	Assistant Advocate General	9255315	9255529
3	Assistant Advocate General	9255315	-
4	Additional Registrar	9255138	9255139
5	Deputy Registrar	9255141	-
6	Protocol Officer	9255142	-9255139
7	Additional Public Prosecutor	9255545	-
8	District Public Prosecutor	9255545	-

AIRPORT

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Airport Manager	0622053992 9239071-73	2882964

ANTI CORRUPTION

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Director	9250316	9250066
2	Deputy Director	9250250	-

ARTS COUNCIL

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Resident Director	9255300	-
2	Program Officer	9255400	-

ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Director	9250281	9250281
2	Assistant Director	9250281	-

ASHRAF SUGAR MILL

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	General Manager	2870361-3	2870593

BAHAWAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Medical Superintendent	9250460	9250288 9250459
2	Principal QMC	9250431	9250432
3	Exchange	9250411	-
4	Emergency	9250452	-

BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE & SECONDARY EDUCATION

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Chairman	9255080	9255082
2	Secretary	9255084	-
3	Controller	9255086	-

CHOLISTAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Vice Chairman	9250160	9250161
2	Director	9250157	9250161

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	President	0623103623	2889283
2	Vice President	2883192 2883540	-
3	Secretary	2883192 2886283	-

COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	District Officer	9255227	9255190
2	District Manager	9255191-92	-

CENTRAL LIBRARY

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Chief Librarian	9250211 9250381	-
2	Section In charge	9250211	-
3	Attendant	9250211	-

CANTONMENT BOARD

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Executive Officer Cantonment	9255311	9255313

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	District Officer / Director A.C	9250173	9250174
2	Deputy: District Officer/ ETO	9250175	9250174

ELECTION OFFICE

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Deputy Election Commissioner	9239227	9255226
2	Assistant Election Commissioner	9255225	-
3	Election Officer	9255223	-

FOOD DEPARTMENT

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Deputy Director	9250305	9250186
2	District Food Controller	9250301	9250186

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Sr. No.	Designation	Office	Fax No.
1	Conservator Forests	9250028	9250293
2	Divisional Forest Officer	2283417 9250463	-
3	Divisional Forest Officer	9250030	-
4	Principal Punjab Forest School	9250029	-
5	Divisional Forest Officer Cholistan	9250027	-
6	Manager TDCP / PTDC		-